

STATESMEN OF RECENT TIMES.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION

ON

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL PARTIES,

AND

122 PORTRAITS

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS WORKS

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FIRST EDITION, 4,000 COPIES  
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M A D R A S. }

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Prefatory Note.

THE following brief notices of STATESMEN OF RECENT TIMES have been compiled mainly from *Hazell's Annual*,¹ (a great storehouse of information), *Men and Women of the Time*,² *Celebrities of the Century*,³ the *New House of Commons*,⁴ *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, &c, to which reference may be made for further information. The notices are short, but it is proposed to publish biographies at greater length of the more eminent statesmen. As an illustration may be mentioned, *THE GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA, First Series*, by HENRY MORRIS, (Madras C S Retired), 144 pp 8vo price 4 Annas

There are omissions of men who may be considered to have greater claims to notice than some who are included. Interest in India has been an element in the selection

For many of the portraits the compiler is indebted to the Religious Tract Society, others are chiefly from *The Graphic* and *The Illustrated London News*. They are not uniform either in size or quality, but the compilation is not issued by a wealthy house at home, with a large remunerative circulation.

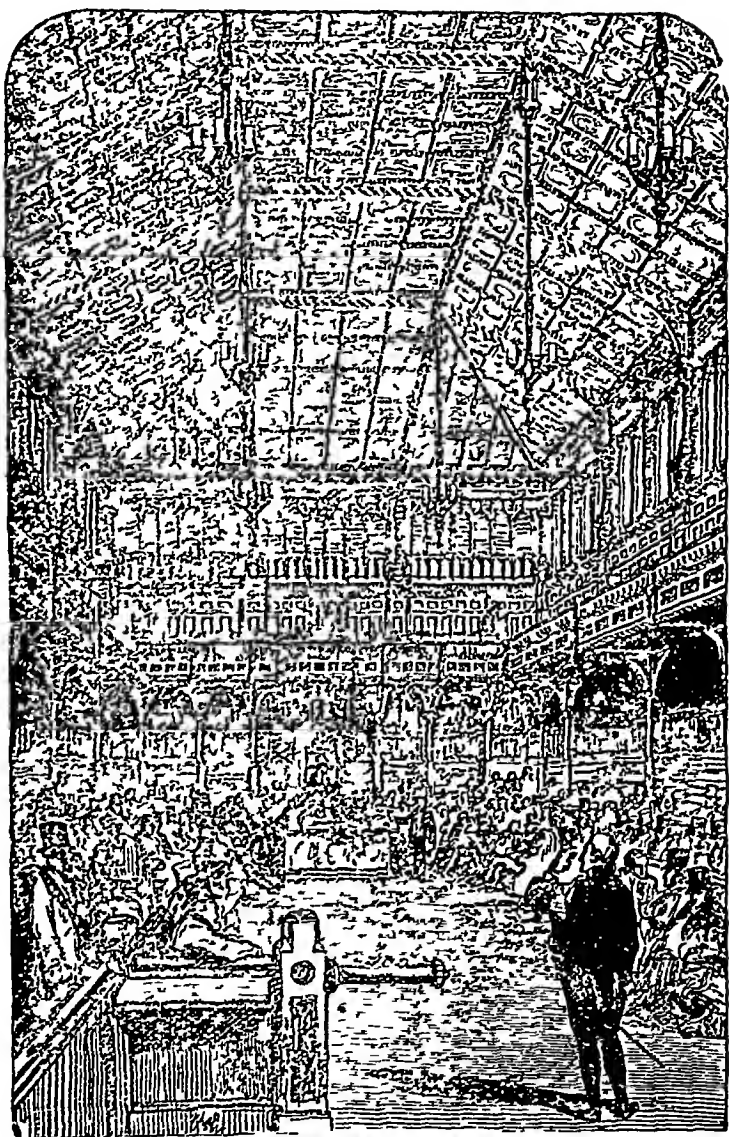
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² Routledge Price 15s

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THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS
(The Bar and Serjeant at Arms in the foreground)

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STATESMEN OF RECENT TIMES.

INTRODUCTION

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL PARTIES

It is admitted that Hindus have had, from very early times, a sort of *Village* autonomy, but so far as the *State* is concerned, Bholonath Chunder, in his *Travels of a Hindu*, justly says of the Oriental mind "It has never known nor attempted to know any other form of Government but despotism. Politics have never engaged the attention of the people of the East." A Hindu Raja regarded his kingdom as his private estate, the revenues of which he might spend as he pleased. Without trial, under the influence of passion or caprice, he could order a man to be beheaded or to be trampled to death by elephants.

All this continued for 3,000 years. It is only within the present century that the British Government is getting the system abolished in Native States.

In India, however, as elsewhere,

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new"

So far from politics not engaging the attention of educated Hindus, the tendency is rather to regard them as the panacea for all the evils under which the country suffers. Longer experience will show the truth of the remark

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!
Still to ourselves in every place consigned,
Our own felicity we make, or find"

It is allowed, however, that Governments have considerable influence, and the desire of every one should be to have them so conducted as to exert the greatest amount of good.

It should be borne in mind that no one form of government is the best for all countries. Mill says in his treatise on *Representative Government* —

"Institutions need to be radically different, according to the stage of advancement already reached. The recognition of this truth, though for the most part empirically rather than philosophically, may be regarded as the main point of superiority in the political theories of the present above those of the last age, in which it was customary to claim representative democracy for

England or France by arguments which would equally have proved it the only fit form of Government for Bedouins or Malays."

All Indians should seek to gain some knowledge of the different forms of Government, that they may better discharge aright their duty to their country.

Forms of Government—The earliest form of government is the *patriarchal*. A father ruled his family and dependents. Savages and pastoral nations are generally under *Chiefs*. The next kind of government more advanced is that of *Kings*. When the King possesses unlimited power over his subjects, the government is called an *Absolute Monarchy*. If his power is limited, the government is termed a *Limited Monarchy*. Government by the best men in a State is called *Aristocracy*. When there is only a small number of rulers, the government is called an *Oligarchy*. The form of Government in which the sovereignty of the State is vested in the people is called *Democracy*. A form of Government without a monarch in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people, is called a *Republic*. A Republic may vary from an oligarchy to a pure democracy. The latter is practicable only in very small states, so that it has been superseded by the representative system. Government may also be mixed, combining monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.

The Governments of some of the principal countries of the world will now be briefly described.

GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government of Great Britain is mixed, combining, in some measure, the advantages of the three forms, although it has the defects inseparable from all human institutions.

It is a limited monarchy. Parliament, the governing body, is composed of the Sovereign, the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The **Sovereign** alone can summon or dissolve Parliament. Bills do not become Acts till they receive the royal assent. This is now never refused to bills which pass both Houses. If declined, the answer given in French, introduced by the Normans, is that the King or Queen *will think about it*. This right was last exercised by Queen Anne in 1707. The Sovereign alone can declare war, but without money, which can be voted only by the House of Commons, it would be an empty threat.

The **House of Commons** consists of 670 members elected by the counties and towns, with a few representatives of the Universities. England and Wales have 495 members, Scotland, 72, and Ireland, 103. The great power of the House consists in its controlling public expenditure. No taxes can be levied without its consent, nor any public money spent without its sanction. All bills affecting taxation must originate in the House of Commons.

The benches are in two long rows on either side of the chair to the bar, each divided in the middle by a narrow passage, called the *gangway*. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway, called the *Treasury Bench*, is occupied by the leading members of the administration. The other benches on the ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government. The party not in power sit on the *Opposition Benches*, which are to the left of the chair. Radical members, for the most part, sit below the gangway.

The House of Commons is presided over by a "Speaker," elected by the members. The title is rather a misnomer, as he is prohibited from speaking unless in Committee, and his right then is seldom exercised. He also never votes except when the numbers happen to be equal, when he gives the casting vote. His chief duty is to maintain order. No member is allowed to mention another member by name, he must speak of him as the "hon member for so-and-so" - All remarks are supposed to be addressed to the Speaker and not to the House. Proceedings in the House of Lords are referred to as having transpired "in another place." A member using unparliamentary language, as calling another a liar, is required to withdraw it or to be suspended. The Sergeant-at-arms is ready to execute the orders of the Speaker.

The bar at which witnesses are heard, is a railing which separates a space near the door from the body of the house.

With regard to a public bill, leave is first asked to bring it in. If given, the mover presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed. On a future day it is read a second time and discussed in Committee. It is then reported with the amendments of Committee, and read a third time. It is next taken to the House of Lords, where it goes through the same stages.

When it appears to the House that a subject has been adequately discussed, what is called *Closure of Debate* is put in force. Not less than a hundred members should vote in support of this course. It is then moved that the *question be now put*, when it is decided without amendment or debate. To avoid directly negating a bill, it is sometimes moved that it be read "this day six months," when Parliament will not be sitting. Or if the House is unwilling to come to a decision "*the previous question*" may be moved, in which case other business will be proceeded with.

Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists for 7 years from the date on which it was first to meet, but new elections sometimes occur at a change of ministry or when an appeal is made to the country on some important question.

No member can simply resign his seat, but any one accepting a government office with a salary vacates his seat, and needs to be re-elected. When a member wishes to resign, he accepts the

Stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, and thus rids himself of his duties

The **House of Lords** is composed of the *Lords Spiritual* and *Temporal*. The former consist of the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops of the Church of England and the latter of Peers of the Blood Royal, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons. In 1894 they numbered in all 576

The Lord Chancellor is Chairman of the House. His seat is called the woolsack*. His duties differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge of questions of order, if two peers rise at once, the House decides which shall first be heard. His chief duty is "putting the question." He is not debarred from taking part in a debate. He has no casting vote, and speakers address the whole House.

The House of Lords generally consists of educated men who should be practised legislators. They represent the nobility, while the members of the House of Commons express rather the will of the people. The great value of the House of Lords consists in its being a check upon hasty legislation. The passage of bills through the House of Lords affords additional time for their consideration. When the will of the people is unmistakably expressed, the Lords yield.

The Royal Assent to Bills is always given in the House of Lords, and when the Queen opens Parliament, the members of the House of Commons are summoned to the House of Lords.

The Ministry—When a Ministry resigns, the Sovereign usually selects the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses, who nominates his Cabinet, he himself taking the first position as Prime Minister or Premier. "The Cabinet," says Mr Gladstone, "is the three fold hinge that connects together for action the British Constitution of *King or Queen, Lords, and Commons*. Every one of its members acts in three capacities, as administrator of a department of state, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown."

The offices which always give the holder Cabinet rank, with their salaries, are given below: First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000, Lord Chancellor, £10,000, Lord President of the Council, £2,000, Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000, the Secretaries, Home, Foreign, Colonial, at War, and for India, each £5,000, the First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500. The Postmaster-General, the Lord Privy Seal, and some other officers may or not be in the Cabinet. The Lord Chancellor has the highest salary, because he must be a skilled lawyer who could make more by his private practice.

The ministers, in general, are wealthy men to whom the salary is no great consideration. The honour of office and its means of

* It is a large square bag of wool, covered with green cloth

benefiting the nations, are the chief incentives. It is often a struggle for power between the "ins" and the "outs."

Since 1880 there have been the following Ministries

April 1880 to June 1885, Mr Gladstone's 2nd Administration
 June 1885 to Jan 1886, Lord Salisbury's 1st Administration
 Jan—July 1886, Mr Gladstone's 3rd Administration,
 August 1886 to August 1892, Lord Salisbury's 2nd Administration,
 1892-94 Mr Gladstone's 4th Administration,
 1894, Lord Rosebery's 1st Administration

During 15 years there have been 6 ministries. Such rapid changes do not conduce to good Government. Ministers have not time to learn their duties, especially as they are not unfrequently removed from one office to another. The administration is thus placed largely in the hands of the permanent clerks.

Political Parties—The two great parties in Britain, as in most countries, are the *Liberals* and *Conservatives*, formerly called the *Whigs* and the *Tories*. Liberals advocate what they consider improvements in government, Conservatives seek to maintain what they regard as beneficial in the old state of things. To some extent both parties are useful. The advantages and disadvantages of any measure are fully stated, so that a better judgment can be formed with regard to its desirability.

Of late years the Liberals have been divided on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, of which Mr Gladstone is the great advocate. The *Gladstonian Liberals* (marked G L after their names) urge that only in this way can the peace of the country be secured. Other Liberals object to it on the ground that it would endanger the Union. Such are called *Union-Liberals*, and are marked U L.

The Irish members in favour of Home Rule are divided into Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. The latter have the support of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops.

The *Radicals* are a section of Liberals who go much farther in the changes they advocate, as the abolition of the House of Lords, some even wish a republic.

During the last few years efforts have been made to form a *Labour Party* in the House of Commons. The great aim is to shorten the hours of labour, and to raise the wages of the working classes. Already several members have been elected, and as every labouring man has a vote, their number will considerably increase. Some years ago Mr Lowe, sarcastically recommended that "our future masters should be induced to learn their letters."

The influence of the two great political parties chiefly affects home legislation. It is felt that the foreign policy of the country must be continuous, and not depend upon a change of ministry. It has been said that the Conservatives are Liberals when they sit on the opposition benches, and *vice versa*.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America, the largest republic in the world, consist of 44 States, united together for imperial purposes, local administration being reserved to each State. The executive is vested in the **President**, elected for 4 years by electors appointed by each separate State. Under him there are 8 ministers, holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. **Congress** is composed of a **Senate** and a **House of Representatives**. The former consists of 88 members—two chosen by each legislature for six years, who confirm or reject all appointments by the President. The Senate also acts as a check upon hasty legislation. The House of Representatives consists (1893) of 356 members chosen every 2 years by all qualified male citizens, apportioned among the States according to the population. One is allowed for every 156,000 inhabitants. There are also **Territories**, not yet having a sufficient number of inhabitants to form a State. These send representatives who may speak, but not vote.

The two great political parties in the United States are the **Republicans** and **Democrats**, formerly mainly representing the Northern Free States and the Southern Slave States. To maintain slavery, the latter, in 1861, attempted to secede from the Union, but after a bloody war, they were compelled to yield, and slavery was abolished under President Lincoln. **Free Trade versus Protection** is now the chief point of difference between the two parties. The Republicans advocate high duties in all articles which can be produced in the States to encourage home manufactures, the Democrats wish low duties on articles necessary for the health and comfort of the people.

The principal silver mines in the world are in the United States. Their owners form what is called the *Silverite* party, whose object is to maintain the price of silver. It succeeded in passing what was called the *Sherman Act*, requiring Government to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver, which led to the accumulation of a vast amount of silver in the Treasury. The Act was repealed in 1893 under President Cleveland.

In theory the United States form of Government is excellent, but in practice it is far from perfect. The best men keep aloof from politics to a large extent, and the elections are often controlled by liquor sellers. The following remarks of H. Spencer apply, in some measure, to the United States.

“While the outside form of free-government remains, there has grown up within it a reality which makes government not free. The body of professional politicians entering public life to get incomes, organizing their forces and developing their tactics, have, in fact, come to be a ruling class quite different from that which

the constitution intended to secure, and a class having interests by no means identical with public interests”*

In the United States the system, called the “Spoils of Office,” has been a great evil. When a new political party attained power, the occupants of government offices, down to mere clerks, were dismissed to make way for the friends of those who had gained the ascendancy. Good men of both parties have sought to bring about a reform, and some progress has been made.

FRANCE

For many centuries France was a monarchy. Since 1792 it has been thrice a Republic, the form of Government at present.

France is governed by a President and a National Assembly. The latter consists of two Houses. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The Senate consists of 300 members, elected for 9 years, chosen by delegates of municipalities. Both Houses can initiate laws, excepting those relating to finance, which must first be presented in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid. The President is elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses.

The three great political parties in France are the *Republicans*, the *Socialist Radicals*, and the *Monarchists*,—the first having a large majority. At one time the Monarchists, advocating the restoration of a branch of the royal family or a Bonapartist, were numerous, but they were divided among themselves, and are now comparatively few.

SOCIALISTS differ very much in their opinions. They advocate the equal right of all to the enjoyment of the necessities and comforts of life, and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour. Many of them would abolish private property, and have all land divided, and workmen employed by Government. It is argued, on the other hand, that this would do more harm than good. To gain private property is the great incentive to labour.

Some seek to gain their object by peaceful means, others would first destroy all existing political, social, and religious institutions. The latter are called **Anarchists**, from a word meaning *without government*, or in Russia, *Nihilists*, from a word meaning *nothing*.

Anarchists are generally atheists, they would destroy all governments and abolish marriage. To gain their end, they murder by dynamite, causing sometimes the death of people who have never injured them. Explosive bombs have been thrown

into theatres, coffee rooms, and even into the French Parliament. It has been said that their objects are "to live without working, and to kill without fighting." They are chiefly found in France, Spain, and Italy. Since the assassination of the French President, vigorous efforts have been made to repress anarchy.

In describing parties in Continental Parliaments, the terms *centre*, *right* and *left* are often used. In France the *Centre* denotes the members who support the existing government. They sit in the middle of the legislative chamber, opposite the presiding officer. The *Right* denotes the conservatives or monarchists who sit on the right hand of the president, and the *Left*, the Radicals or advanced republicans who sit on the left.

GERMANY.

The German Empire is composed of 26 States, with the King of Prussia as hereditary Emperor. Legislative functions are vested in the Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, and the Bundesrath, or Imperial Council. The former is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage for the term of 3 years. Of these Prussia elects 276, Bavaria, 48, Saxony, 23, and the other States from 1 to 17 according to their population. The Bundesrath consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session. Its chief duty is to confirm the measures of the Reichstag, although it may also reject them.

In Germany political parties are very much divided. In 1893 the principal parties numbered as follows: *Centre*, 96 members, *Conservatives*, 75, *Social Democrats*, 44, *Radical People's Party*, 24, *Imperialists*, 23, *Anti-Semites*, 17. The last are marked by their opposition to the Jews.

RUSSIA.

Russia is the only Christian country in the world which remains a despotism. The Czar calls himself *Autocrat*—as ruling solely by his own power. Herbert Spencer characterises Russia as the "great barbarian empire."

The Czar, while retaining all power in his own hands, entrusts the administration to 4 chief councils, known respectively as the Council of State, a consultative body, the Ruling Senate, the high court of justice for the empire, the Holy Synod which superintends religious matters, and the Committee of Ministers.

There is neither civil nor religious liberty. There is a very strict censorship of the press. Every one is under police supervision. No Russian is allowed to leave the Russian Church. Some who have done so, called *Stundists*, are persecuted with unrelenting severity. The cruel treatment of the Jews has excited the indig-

nation of the civilised world Bribery and dishonesty prevail to a great extent The Emperor Nicholas once exclaimed in despair, "My son and myself are the only peisons in this country who do not steal"

JAPAN.

This empire, adjacent to China, has had a remarkable history For about 2 centuries foreign intercourse was strictly prohibited In 1854 the Americans gained admission, and other nations gradually obtained the same privilege Japanese stndents were sent to Europe and America to become acquainted with western science and civilization, European and American professors and scientists were invited to Japan, and the country, guided by intelligent men, made a wonderful advance in civilization

In 1889 representative government was conceded The Japanese Diet, then created, is composed of a House of Peers, variously elected, and a House of Representatives, all elected in the proportion of about one member to 128,000 of the poplation Each member is paid

The first House of Representatives was dissolved on Christmas Day, 1891, on the ground of the obstructive policy of the opposition A very keen struggle ensued, the elections being marked by scenes of the greatest violence The leading papers on all sides denounced members of the opposite party in such terms as these—"rats, insects, flies only fit to swarm on a dunghill, prattling fools," and, worse still, conflicts between the various parties led to considerable loss of life *

The course subsequently has by no means been smooth The 5th Session of the Die twas also closed by dissolution Had the opposition sncceded, they would have undone much that has been accomplished by an enlightened and progressive Government, and set the country back 20 years The Japanese are not yet prepared for representative government

Among Japanese statesmen Connt Ito, the Prime Minister, may be specially mentioned He deserves separate notice, bnt details regarding him are not available

INDIA

As already mentioned, both Hindu and Muhammadan rule in India were pure despotisms During British rule there were Councils from the commencement who, to a greater or less extent, controlled the Governors Self-Government is practicable only among a people of some degree of intelligence The first step taken by the British Government to improve the administration was the establishment of colleges and schools In 1833, a Law

* *Hazell's Annual for 1893*

Member was added to the Governor-General's Council, who might not be a servant of the Company, and was entitled to be present only at meetings for making Laws and Regulations. The authority of Acts of Parliament was accorded to the Laws and Regulations so made, subject to the disallowance of the Court of Directors.

Municipalities were established in India by Act XXVI of 1850, under the government of the Marquis of Dalhousie. During Lord Ripon's administration, 1881-84, larger powers of self-government were given to rural and urban boards, and the elective principle received a wider application. In 1889 there were 745 municipalities in India.

By the Indian Councils Act (1861) of Lord Canning, the Governor-General's Council as well as the Councils at Madras and Bombay was augmented by the addition of non-official members for legislative purposes. In 1893, under Lord Lansdowne, the Councils were further augmented, and the principle of election was introduced to some extent. In 1894 the Governor-General's Council consisted of 24 members, of whom 7 were Indians.

The pace at which the British Government has moved in India may not satisfy "Young India," for his driving is like that of "Jehu the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously." Older and wiser heads are inclined to take a different view. No man in his day was more respected by Indians in Madras than the late Hon J B Norton. What was his opinion?

"Events do not succeed each other in the history of a nation with the same rapidity as they crowd into the life of an individual."

"We have recently introduced very grave changes in India. Our policy is to watch how they work, rather than to press for more innovations. We must see that our present standing-ground is safe before we attempt to advance further. Our chief danger arises from a wish to go too fast, not too slow. Patience, not precipitation, should be our watchword now." Speeches, p 132.

REQUISITES FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Inadequacy of mere Forms.—Smiles says "In all times men have been prone to believe that their happiness and well-being were to be secured by means of institutions rather than by their own conduct." Herbert Spencer says "Forms of government are valuable only when they are products of national *character*. No cunningly-devised political arrangements will of themselves do anything. No amount of knowledge respecting the uses of such arrangements will suffice."* The republican form of government is usually considered the highest, but what a melancholy spectacle is presented by the South American Republics!

* *The Study of Sociology*, p 275

Need of Active Interest—As a rule, every thing good must be adequately paid for. Good government is impossible if measures are not taken to secure it. Sir George Clerk in 1860, in a Minute on the Municipal Institutions in the Bombay Presidency, remarked, "When left to themselves the native members do nothing at all except, perhaps, providing for some of their needy relatives. Mill says "How can institutions provide a good municipal administration, if there exists such indifference to the subject, that those who would administer honestly and capably cannot be induced to serve, and the duties are left to those who undertake them because they have some private interest to be promoted?"*

An Intelligent and Virtuous People—Mill, in *Representative Government*, characterises this as the "first element of good government. Demagogues, in all ages, have tried to make the people believe that the cure for all the evils under which they labour is to place them in power. The burning words of Kingsley should be stamped on the memory of every educated Indian

"Foremost among them stands a law which I must insist on, boldly and perpetually, a law which man has been trying in all ages, as now, to deny, or at least to ignore, though he might have seen it, if he had willed, working steadily in all times and nations. And that is—that as the fruit of righteousness is wealth and peace, strength and honour, the fruit of unrighteousness is poverty and anarchy, weakness and shame. It is an ancient doctrine and yet one ever young."

A strong Public Opinion condemning Vice—This, indeed, follows as a corollary from the preceding, but it is mentioned separately on account of the great want of it at present. A Bombay vernacular paper, the *Hitopadeshah*, has the following remarks on this point

"When we reflect on the present condition of our society, we simply feel quite hopeless of any good result in the near future, so long as our people do not feel a sort of righteous indignation against wickedness in all its forms, wherever it is seen in palatial buildings, or in squalid brothels. There are not a few of our public men that are to be seen regularly paying their homage to the houses of ill fame without in the least suffering in the estimation of the public. They move about in our Council and Corporation Halls as men of light and leading. If public opinion was aroused to its sense of duty, this state of things would no longer exist. If our people only knew how public men of this stamp are boycotted in England by powerful publicists, they might perhaps see for themselves that it is a disgrace to the fair fame of Bombay to have such degenerate men in our public assemblies, to deliberate on questions affecting the moral well being of our people. Often these men have nothing to recommend them beyond their riches, they are not at all

* *Representative Government*, Chap. II.

† *Limits of Exact Science applied to History*.

qualified by virtue of either natural powers or education to understand any ordinary public question, and moral degeneracy adds further to their disqualification"*

Educated Women—Mr A O Hume, acknowledged to be one of India's warmest friends, says in a letter to Mr M Malabari

"Nations in the long run always get precisely as good a Government as they deserve, and no nominal political enfranchisement will in practice prove more than a change of evils unless such an advance has simultaneously or antecedently been made along all those other lines as shall render the country qualified to assimilate its improved political status"

"Political reformers of all shades of opinion should never forget that unless the elevation of the female element of the nation proceeds *pari passu* (with an equal pace) with their work, all their labour for the political enfranchisement of the country will prove vain"†

A Purer Faith—This is India's greatest need Religion is the most important factor in the formation of character There is an Indian proverb, *Yatha devah tatha bhaktah*, "As is the god, so is the worshipper" Hindus can be expected only to imitate the conduct of Siva, Vishnu, and Krishna as described in their Puranas If, to use the phrase of the *Hitopadeshah*, quoted above, the gods have no "righteous indignation against wickedness in all its forms," can this be looked for in their adherents? If the Hindus sincerely worshipped a God of spotless holiness to whom sin is the abominable thing which He hates, it would have a most elevating effect upon their character Such a Deity is revealed in the Christian Scriptures, to whose study they are earnestly invited.

The Lucknow *Advocate* truly says "Political progress is but a house built on sand, unless it is based upon a high morality and developed social institutions"

* Quoted in the *Dnyanodaya*, July 12, 1894

† *Infant Marriage*, § c pp 71, 73

STATESMEN OF RECENT TIMES



1 THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, (G L)

THE RIGHT HON JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON GORDON, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, born in 1847, is the grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister during the Crimean War of 1854. He was educated at St Andrew's University, Scotland, and at University

College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1871. His elder brother abandoned his name and rank, and shipped himself as a common sailor. When he was lost overboard in a voyage from America to Australia, the present Earl succeeded him in 1870. He married a daughter of Lord Tweedmouth, who, as a girl of 11 first saw her future husband when, having lost his way among the hills, he sought shelter for himself and his pony at her father's Highland home in Inverness-shire. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but disagreeing with some of the principal measures of his party, he joined the Liberals. For 5 years he acted as Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, holding almost royal court at Holyrood. In 1886 he was appointed by Mr Gladstone, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to carry out the Home Rule Policy of Government. By his courteous conciliatory conduct and warm interest in the welfare of the people, he became exceedingly popular. When, after the fall of the Gladstone Ministry, he had to leave Dublin there was regret such as had never been witnessed in Ireland during the present century. In 1893 he was appointed by Mr Gladstone, Governor-General of Canada. No statesman of modern times takes more interest in every philanthropic and religious movement than the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Countess of Aberdeen is equally estimable. One of her daughters, about 13 years of age, edits a very popular magazine for the young, called *Wee Willie Winkie*. Lady Aberdeen also edits a monthly review, called *Onward and Upward*. Mr Stead, in the *Review of Reviews*, draws the following picture of the home life of the Earl of Aberdeen in Canada.

"Every morning at Rideau Hall the household assembles for morning prayers, which are conducted by Lord Aberdeen, or in his absence by his wife. They are very simple. A hymn is sung, a chapter of the Bible is read, and then Lord Aberdeen reads prayers, and the household join in the Lord's Prayer. This, however, is by no means the only occasion on which the heads of the house and domestics meet on a footing of equality. Every week they have a meeting of their household club, which is social and educational. Members of the household and visitors take part in a medley of music, speech-making, and discussion. There are, besides, classes held in connection with the club, and lantern lectures given. On the whole, the experiment is one full of hope and promise, and worthy of imitation."

2 THE RIGHT HON A H D ACLAND, M P (G. L.)

MR ARTHUR HERBERT DYKE ACLAND, born in 1847, is the second son of the Right Hon Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart, distinguished for his warm interest in agriculture and education. He was educated at Rugby, and Christ's Church, Oxford, where he

took his degree of M A in 1873 He was Principal of the Oxford Military College from 1875 to 1877 He is the author of a *Handbook of the Political History of England* and of *Working Men Co-operators* In 1885 he entered Parliament as member for Rotherham, Yorkshire Mr Gladstone in 1892 appointed him Vice-President of the Council of Education, in which department he has already introduced some useful reforms To improve the condition of the people, he has taken a warm interest in technical education



3 SIR C. U. AITCHISON, K C S I

SIR CHARLES UMPHERSTON AITCHISON was one of the first Indian civilians admitted on the system of public competition, and few more distinguished men have entered the service While a young civilian in the Punjab, he distinguished himself by a compilation of Indian Treaties He afterwards held a number of high offices, including a seat in the Governor-General's Council and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1881



4 THE LATE COUNT JULIUS ANDRÁSSY

THIS Hungarian statesman, born in 1823, is the son of Count Charles Andrássy, noted as an industrial reformer. In 1847 he represented his native town in the Hungarian Diet. He took part in the revolution of 1848, when an attempt was made to separate from Austria. After the defeat of the Hungarians, he was condemned to death, but he sought refuge in France and England till the amnesty of 1857. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Diet, and he was a firm supporter of the compromise between Austria and Hungary in 1867. In 1871 he became Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, and he had a considerable share in promoting the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy. He took a leading part in the negotiations connected with the Russo-Turkish War, and succeeded in obtaining for Austria the occupation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1879, he resigned the position of Foreign Minister, and from that time till his death in 1890, aged 67, he did not take a prominent part in politics.



5 MR JOSEPH ARCH, M P (G L)

MR JOSEPH ARCH, born in 1826, received little education. Even as a child he had to work in the fields, and he grew up an agricultural labourer. After his marriage, stimulated by his wife the daughter of a mechanic, he acquired some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and land surveying. He would sit up late at night, reading by the light of the kitchen fire. For some years during his spare time, he was a lay preacher. In 1872 the agricultural labourers in the midland counties of England agitated for higher wages. Arch was the leader of the movement, and was chosen the first President of the Agricultural Labourers' Union. After addressing a large number of meetings in England, he went to Canada and the United States to make arrangements for emigration on a large scale. In 1885 he was elected M P for North-West Norfolk. He lost his seat in 1886, but was re-elected in 1892. To enable him to live suitably in London, he receives £400 a year from the Labourers' Union. With others, he represents the cause of labourers in Parliament.



6 THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, (U L)

HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, eighth Duke of Argyll, was born in 1823. While a young man as Marquis of Lorne, he became known as an author, politician, and public speaker. In the Church of Scotland ministers were formerly appointed chiefly by landowners, called patrons, without regard to the wishes of the people. This led to the succession, called the Free Church, to which Dr. Duff of Calcutta belonged. The Marquis of Lorne advocated the abolition of patronage—a measure which was afterwards adopted. On his father's death in 1847, he became Duke, and he has since taken

an active part in political life. He has been described as "Whig by family, Liberal by intellect, Independent by nature, and Conservative by inclination."

In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Privy Seal. He retained the same position under Lord Palmerston, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Postmaster-General. In 1860 he was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal. On the formation of Mr Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, which office he held till its downfall in 1874. On Mr Gladstone's return to power in 1880, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal for the third time, but he resigned the following year on account of his differences with Mr Gladstone on the Irish question. Since that time he has been one of the strongest opponents of Irish Home Rule.

The Duke has distinguished himself as the author of several valuable works, as, *The Reign of Law, the Unity of Nature, Scotland as It Was and It Is*, &c



From a Photo by Russell & Sons.

7 THE RIGHT HON H H. ASQUITH, M. P , Q C , (G L)

MR HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH, born in 1852, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was Craven Scholar and afterwards Fellow. He was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1876.

In 1886 he was elected as Liberal member for East Fife. His maiden speech in Parliament made a great impression, and it was followed by successes in the public platform and at the bar. He was engaged with Sir Charles Russell on behalf of Mr Parnell at the Parnell Commission. He had the honour of moving the amendment to the Queen's Speech which displaced Lord Salisbury's Government in 1892. He was appointed Home Secretary in Mr Gladstone's new Cabinet, of which he is considered one of the ablest members. He retains the office under Lord Rosebery.



8 THE RIGHT HON A J BALFOUR, LL D (C)

MR ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, born in 1848, is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. His mother was Lord Salisbury's sister. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M A in 1873. He entered Parliament as M P for Hertford in 1874, which he represented till 1885, when he was elected for East Manchester, for which he still sits. During the critical period when the Berlin treaty was being negotiated in 1878-80, he acted as Private Secretary to his uncle in the Foreign Office. In 1885 he became President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first administration. The following year he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. He introduced the Crimes Act, and by his firm and judicious administration did much to pacify the country. He received the honorary degree of LL D from Cambridge, and was elected Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University in 1891. On the death of Mr W H Smith, Mr Balfour succeeded him as First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the

House of Commons—a position which he discharged with great ability till the Conservatives went out of office in 1892

Mr Balfour is fond of athletic exercises, and he has distinguished himself as a writer as well as a speaker



From a Photo by Tull, Baker Street

9 SIR C E BERNARD, K C. S I.

SIR CHARLES EDWARD BERNARD, of the Indian Civil Service, held several offices, in Bengal. The chief event in his career was the annexation of Upper Burma in 1885, while he was Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma. He is reported to have been against the annexation, but he used every effort to make it as beneficial as possible to the people. In 1886 he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He is now Revenue and Statistical Secretary in the India Office, London. Two sisters of his are engaged in mission work in India



10 THE LATE COUNT FREDERICK FERDINAND VON BEUST

THIS eminent Austrian Statesman was born at Dresden in 1809. He entered the Saxon Diplomatic service at an early age, and after holding several appointments was recalled to Dresden in 1849 as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, Saxony sided with the latter, and after the great Prussian victory at Sadowa, Beust had to resign his office. Shortly afterwards he was invited to Vienna by the Emperor Francis Joseph as Minister of Foreign Affairs. His wise and liberal administration contributed greatly to promote the prosperity of the Empire. Hungary was conciliated by the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary in 1867. The Church was separated from the State, and all forms of religion were considered equal in point of law, civil marriages were declared binding. In 1870 he strove to avert war between Prussia and France. His efforts proving fruitless, he maintained neutrality in the struggle. In 1871 he was sent ambassador to London, where he remained 7 years, and then proceeded to Paris. He died in 1886, aged 77.



11 PRINCE OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD VON BISMARCK

PRINCE BISMARCK, the greatest of German statesmen, was born of an old family in Prussia in 1815. He led a wild youth, during which he fought duels and studied at the University of Göttingen. After spending some time in the army, he settled in the country, managing the family estates. In 1846, when elected a member of the Provincial Diet, he attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the monarch. During the revolutionary period of 1848, he rendered such service to the conservative cause, that was chosen to represent Prussia in the old German Bund at

Frankfort He filled the post with such ability that he was appointed ambassador to Russia and afterwards to Paris, when Napoleon III. was in the zenith of his power Shortly after in 1862, he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of Prussia During the next ten years he produced remarkable changes in Europe At his suggestion, Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon troops invaded the Elbe Duchies, nominally in support of the claims of Duke of Angustenberg, but when taken, Prussia kept them This provoked war between Prussia and Austria The latter sustained a crushing defeat at Sadowa, and Prussia annexed Hanover and some other States that had sided with Austria In place of the old German Bund, the North German Bund was established, from which Austria was excluded With the South German States an alliance was concluded, giving the king of Prussia command of all their troops in time of war Bismarck, who was created a Count in 1865, was nominated Chancellor and President of the Federal Council

Napoleon III, jealous of the growing power of Germany, in 1870 provoked a war in which he sustained a series of defeats, and had at last to surrender himself at Sedan The king of Prussia was saluted as Hereditary Emperor of Germany, and Bismarck was created a Prince

Bismarck had a considerable share in bringing about the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, against the possible combination of France and Russia.

He was less fortunate in his home administration His *May Laws*, (see Dr Falk), interfering with the religious liberty of the Roman Catholics, made them his bitter enemies His seven measures against the Socialists, caused great discontent among the working classes

When William II, a young man with a high opinion of his own abilities, came to the throne, he wished to govern himself, and sought a more pliable Prime Minister Bismarck resigned in 1890, and General Caprivi was appointed his successor When he left Berlin, there was a grand demonstration After his retirement, he made some bitter speeches against the young Emperor When he became very ill in his old age, the Emperor offered him one of the royal palaces as a residence A reconciliation has since taken place

Bismarck has sometimes been called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of his first speeches in 1862 as Minister President, he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood*"

While Bismarck's ability must be admired, his conduct in some respects is not to be imitated He seems to have acted

upon the phrase attributed to him, "Might goes before Right" Largely through him, Europe has been changed into a vast camp, and the nations groan under a crushing military expenditure.



12 COUNT HERBERT VON BISMARCK

COUNT HERBERT, the eldest son of Prince Bismarck, was born at Berlin in 1849. He is a major in the German army, he was Embassy Secretary in London and Minister at the Hague. He sits in the Reichstag, or German Parliament, as one of the members for Schlesvig-Holstein, and is head of the German Foreign Office. In 1889, the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Red Eagle. He disapproved of his father's attacks upon the young Emperor after his retirement from office.

13. THE LATE HON JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE

MR BLAINE, an American statesman, was born in 1830. He was educated at Washington College, where he graduated at the head of his class. He was for a short time Professor of Mathematics in a military institute. Subsequently he became editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. In 1862 he was elected to Congress,



and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1875. In 1876 he was appointed United States Senator for Maine. This position he resigned in 1881 to accept the Secretaryship of State, offered him by Mr Garfield. The assassination of the latter led Mr Blaine to tender his resignation, which was accepted.

Mr Blaine belonged to what is called the Republican party in the United States, the members of which are generally opposed to free trade and in favour of protective duties. The opposite party, called the Democrats, are generally in favour of free trade. At the Republican Convention in 1884, Mr Blaine was nominated by his party for the Office of President, but his Democratic opponent, Mr Cleveland, was elected. During the administration of the latter he did not hold any public office, but occupied himself in writing *Twenty Years in Congress*. On the election of President Harrison in 1888, Mr Blaine again became Secretary of State, but lost the office when Cleveland was re-elected President in 1892. He died recently.



14 THE LATE MR. C BRADLAUGH. (L)

MR CHARLES BRADLAUGH was born in London in 1833. From his early disbelief in Christianity, he was separated from his friends. For some years, he was very poor, being in turn an errand boy, small coal-dealer, and a private soldier. He was 3 years in the army, where made a good use of his time. In 1853, by means of a small legacy, he was able to purchase his discharge. In London he applied to a lawyer for employment as a clerk. He was told that an errand boy was wanted—not a clerk. He asked what salary would be given to an errand boy? "Ten shillings a week," was the reply. "Then I'll take it" said he.

Through his abilities, Mr Bradlaugh was soon promoted to be a clerk, and gradually acquired a large stock of legal knowledge. A good speaker, he began to take part in political and free thought movements.

In 1859 he commenced, with Joseph Barker, a weekly newspaper, called *The National Reformer*. The co-editors soon disagreed, and Mr Bradlaugh became sole editor. Both by the voice and pen he sought to spread atheism. One of his publications is entitled, *A Plea for Atheism*. Like many self-taught men, Mr Bradlaugh had a high opinion of his own ability. The wisest and best men in all ages have acknowledged the existence of God. How could our bodies, for example, so wondrously formed, have come into existence without God? For a man to say, "There is no God," requires him to know everything in the universe. Unbelievers of intelligence now profess only *agnosticism*. This means they do not know whether or not there is

a God After several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, in 1885 he was able to take his seat In 1889 he was invited to act as "Member for India," and the following year, he came out to attend the National Congress He was then in feeble health, and not long afterwards he died in his 58th year

15 BARON BRASSEY, K. C B (G L)

THOMAS BRASSEY, first Baron, was born in 1836 He is the son of Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor for public works He was educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours In 1866 he was called to the Bar, and elected M P for Devonport In 1868 he was returned for Hastings, which he represented till 1886 He was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880 and Secretary to the Admiralty in 1884 by Mr Gladstone On the resignation of Mr Gladstone's Government, he was raised to the peerage In 1876-7 he went round the world in his yacht, the "Sunbeam" Lady Brassey wrote an interesting account of the trip, entitled, *Voyage of the Sunbeam*

In 1893 he was appointed Chairman of the Opium Commission, to visit India, and collect information on the subject

Lord Brassey has taken a great interest in questions connected with labour and the navy He is author of *Work and Wages*, *Lectures on the Labour Question*, *English Work and Foreign Wages*, *British Seamen*, *The British Navy*, &c

16 THE LATE RIGHT HON JOHN BRIGHT, D C L (U L)

THE LATE MR JOHN BRIGHT was born in 1811 For generations the Brights were members of the Society of Friends, usually called Quakers, whose leading tenet is an abhorrence of war, and young Bright was educated at some of their schools In his 16th year, he joined his father in his cotton spinning factory While attentive to business, he took a warm interest in the questions of the day, giving addresses on temperance, capital punishment, and parliamentary reform In 1833 he visited Greece, Egypt, and Palestine His wife, to whom he had been married only two years, died in 1841 The day after her death, his friend Richard Cobden went to comfort him He then urged him to give himself heart and soul to the movement for the repeal of the duty on grain From that time the two laboured zealously together for that object His able and eloquent speeches led to his election in 1843 as M P for Durham During the next 3 years, he was unwearied in his advocacy of free-trade, and when Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws, it was felt that the main credit was due to Cobden and



Bright In 1849 he married a second wife, by whom he had a family of 7 children When England drifted into the Crimean war, he condemned it in numerous speeches He supported the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, and recommended decentralisation When the Civil War broke out in America, he advocated the cause of the north, although his business suffered severely from the scarcity of cotton Land Reform and the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, were urged in

speeches of great power, and had an important influence in bringing them about. In 1868 he joined Mr Gladstone's administration as President of the Board of Trade, but after two years he resigned it on account of ill health. In 1873 he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he held till the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1874. He again became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1880, when the Liberals returned to power, but in 1882 he resigned on account of its Egyptian policy, which led to the bombardment of Alexandria. After this he seldom spoke in the House of Commons. In 1886 he strongly opposed Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. In 1887 he was made an Honorary D C L of Oxford. His death took place in 1889 in his 78th year. He is regarded as one of the greatest orators of modern times.



17 MR HENRY BROADHURST (G L)

MR BROADHURST, son of a stone mason, was born near Oxford in 1840. After receiving some education at a village school, he worked at his father's trade till 1872. He then became Secretary of the Labour Representation League, a society formed by working men to improve their condition. In 1875 he was elected Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. In 1880 he was chosen M P for Stoke-upon-Trent, and in 1885 he was returned for the Bordesley division of Birmingham. He served on two Royal Commissions on Reformatory and Indus-

tial Schools and on the Housing of the Working Classes In 1886 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in Mr Gladstone's 3rd Ministry In the same year, he stood successfully for West Nottingham, but he was defeated in 1892 He has taken part in several measures for the benefit of the industrial classes



18 ALBERT DUC DE BROGLIE

ALBERT DUC DE BROGLIE, son of an eminent French statesman, was born in Paris in 1821 He was educated at the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he distinguished himself as a publicist or newspaper writer He was Secretary of the French Embassies at Madrid and Rome before the revolution under Louis Napoleon in 1848 In consequence of his political views, he then retired into private life until 1871, when he was elected a member of the French Parliament, and nominated, by the Government of M Thiers, Ambassador in London On his retirement from this office, he became the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly, and he moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M Thiers and the acceptance of the Presidency of the Republic by Marshal Macmahon in 1873 He then became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, but the following year, he had to resign Again in 1877, on the resignation of M Jules Simon, he became President of the Council and Minister of Justice When he attempted to overthrow the

Republic, the people were stirred against him by M Gambetta. The Duke was speedily defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, and had to resign the same year. In 1885 he failed to secure his re-election to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Duke is the author of several important works, as, *The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century*, *The Secret Correspondence of Louis XV*, *The Empress Marie Theresa*, &c,



19 THE RIGHT HON JAMES BRYCE, M P (G L.)

MR BRYCE was born at Belfast in 1838. He was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow. In 1862 he graduated at Oxford, with a double first class, and obtained several University prizes. The same year he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1867 he became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn, practising for some years. In 1870 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, and in 1880 he became one of the members of Parliament for London. In 1885 he was elected member for South Aberdeen which he still represents, and the following year he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr Gladstone's 3rd administration. On Mr Gladstone's return to office in 1892, he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr Bryce has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in University reform, and in the condition of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire. He

is the author of several standard works *The Holy Roman Empire* has been translated into several languages *Transcaucasia and Ararat* gives an account of a journey in Asiatic Russia, including an ascent of Mount Ararat. *The American Commonwealth* has attained much popularity both in England and the United States.



20 THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

THE RIGHT HON RICHARD GRANVILLE, 3rd and last Duke, was born in 1823. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. From 1846 to 1857 he was M. P. for Buckingham in the Conservative interest. In 1852 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, in 1866 Lord President of the Council, and in 1867 Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of Madras, and held the post till 1880. He displayed great energy in dealing with the terrible famine in 1876 and 1877.

He was elected Chairman of Committee, in the House of Lords in 1886, and died in 1889, aged 66. He voluntarily became a comparatively poor man to pay his father's debts



21 MR JOHN BURNS, M P (G L)

MR BURNS was born in London, in very humble circumstances, in 1858. He attended school till he was ten years of age, when he went to work in a candle factory. He was then employed in an engineer's workshop, and continued there till he was 21 years of age. Throughout youth he was a great reader. He imbibed socialistic views from a French fellow-workman, a refugee from Paris, and got into trouble with his employers on account of an open air address which he delivered. He went for a year as engineer on the river Niger, in West Africa, and on his return spent his savings on a six months' tour through Europe.

He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism, addressed to working men. He took an active part in the management of his own trade, the Amalgamated Engineers. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, and was imprisoned six weeks for resisting the police. He was twice elected member of the London County Council, and at the election of 1892 he was chosen M P for the Battersea division of London.

In all questions relating to labour, he is considered an authority, and is respected both by employers and employed Workmen and their associations constantly appeal to him for help and advice He is a Christian, strongly opposed to Anarchism



22 MR THOMAS BURT, M. P (G L)

MR BURT was born in the north of England in 1837 His father was a coal-miner, and he himself began to work in the pits when ten years of age He had very little education at school, but he supplied its deficiencies by self-culture In 1865 he was appointed Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association As such he made himself so useful that it was agreed to nominate him as a candidate for Morpeth at the election of 1874 The working classes in England wish to have some members in the House of Commons to represent their claims Mr Burt was elected by a large majority, and as he is a poor man, the Northumberland miners allowed him £400 a year to enable him to live suitably in London He is President of the Miners' National Union, and has presided over several conferences. In several ways he has endeavoured to improve the condition of miners In 1892 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade by the Gladstone ministry, with a salary of £1,200 a year.



23 MR WILLIAM SPROSTON CAINE, M P (U L)

MR CAINE, born in 1842, is the son of a Liverpool merchant. He was educated privately. In 1864 he was admitted as a partner in his father's business in the iron trade. He is now proprietor of Shaw's Bow Iron Company, and a partner in the Hodbarrow Mining Company. In 1868 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev Hugh Stowell Brown. For more than 20 years Mr Caine has been President of the Liverpool Temperance Union. At his mines in Cumberland he has built a Temperance Hall, and maintains a missionary for the work people. Near his London residence, he maintains a hall where Christian services are conducted for the benefit mainly of poor people. He is ably supported by Mrs Caine who has there a large mothers' meeting.

After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, he gained his object in 1880. In 1884 he was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He entered Parliament as a supporter of Mr Gladstone, but when the latter adopted Home Rule for Ireland, he resigned his seat. He is now member for the Eastern Division of Bradford. In the winter of 1887-8, he made a trip round the world, and spent some time in India on his way home. Another visit enabled him to produce an excellent work, *Picturesque India*, beautifully illustrated. Mr Caine is an earnest, fluent speaker, a staunch teetotaler. He may now be called the "member for India," as he takes such a deep interest in all questions connected with it.



24 THE LATE RIGHT HON EARL CAIRNS, LL D, D C L (C)

HUGH MACCALMONT, EARL CAIRNS, born in 1819, was the second son of Mr Cairns, of County Down, Ireland. He was a distinguished student at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B A when 19 years of age. In 1844 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and soon obtained a large practice. In 1852 he was elected M P for Belfast, and soon took a foremost position as a ready debater and eloquent speaker. Six years later he became Solicitor-General under Lord Derby, distinguishing himself both as a legal adviser and as an orator. In 1859 he went out of office with his party, but in 1866 when Lord Derby again became

prime minister, Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed Attorney-General. Shortly afterwards he was made a Lord Justice, and in 1867 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns. When Mr Disraeli became premier in 1868, Lord Cairns became Lord Chancellor and held the office till the ministry resigned. During Mr Disraeli's second administration—1874-80—Lord Cairns was a second time Lord Chancellor. In 1878 he was created Earl Cairns. During his career the highest University honors were conferred on him. He took a warm interest in many benevolent and religious movements. As a lawyer he ranked among the greatest of the Chancellors. He died in 1885. He was a true Christian. Among his last words spoken to his family gathered around his death bed were the following:

"Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. God help us all in this room and every one else, to live in this faith, and die in this faith, for Jesus Christ's sake. This is the only faith to live and die in."

25 THE LATE SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, M P (L)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, son of the elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1824. He was educated at Edinburgh, St Andrews University, and Haileybury. He entered the Indian Civil Service when only 18 years of age, and at 22, he was in charge of an important district. When on furlough, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He also published at home in 1852, *Modern India*, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England. This was followed next year by his *India as it may be*, containing many suggestions, some of which have been adopted. In 1858 he was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oudh. Nine years later he became Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. After spending two years at home, in 1871 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, an office which he resigned in 1874 to become a member of the Council of India. This office also he resigned in 1875, on his election as M P for Kircaldy, which he represented till his death in 1892, aged 68. He twice visited America, and published a volume entitled, *White and Black in the United States*.

26. THE RIGHT HON HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, M P (G L)

MR CAMPBELL BANNERMAN, born in 1836, is the son of the late Sir James Campbell, of Strathcathro, Forfarshire. He was educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge (B A in honours, 1858, M A 1861). In 1872 he took the additional surname of Bannerman, under the will of the late Mr Bannerman.

his maternal uncle. He has represented Stirling in Parliament since 1868, and has held several offices in Mr Gladstone's administrations. He was successively Financial Secretary to the War Office, Secretary to the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for War, which office he now holds.



From a Photo by Carl Günther, Berlin

27 GENERAL COUNT VON GEORGE CAPRIVI.

GENERAL CAPRIVI, who is of Italian origin, was born in Berlin in 1831. At the age of 18 he joined the army, and soon rose to distinction. In the campaigns against Denmark in 1864 and against

Austria in 1866, he took an active part. In 1870, during the war with France, he received the appointment of Chief of the Staff to the 10th Army Corps, and was engaged in all the battles on the Loire. In 1883 he was intrusted with an important command at Metz. The following year he was appointed head of the Admiralty. He proved his great talents by the ability with which he administered his new appointment, reorganising the navy.

After the accession of the present Emperor, William II, in 1888, Caprivi returned to the army, and was rewarded with the command of one of the finest army corps. During the military manoeuvres in 1889, the Emperor was so convinced of his talents that the following year he appointed him Chancellor of the Empire in succession to Prince Bismarck. In 1891 the title of Count was conferred on him.

He has been described as "a man possessed of a high combination of prudence and tenacity, of great kindness, and that peculiar gentleness which one only finds in men of strong character." Bismarck was always carefully guarded by police. When Caprivi was offered the services of these agents, he said "As an old soldier, I do not need police protection. I can take care of myself."



28 THE LATE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF CARNARVON

The late EARL OF CARNARVON, born in 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in Classics. His maiden speech in the House of Lords was highly commended by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of Oxford University. From 1858 to 1859 he was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1867 he introduced a bill for Confederating the British North American Colonies. Under the Disraeli ministry in 1874, he again became Secretary of the Colonies. He then endeavoured to carry out a measure for the Confederation of the South African Colonies, but it failed partly from the disinclination of the Colonies themselves to unite. He differed with Lord Beaconsfield with regard to the Russo-Turkish War, advocating neutrality, and when the British fleet was ordered to enter the Dardanelles, he resigned. In 1885 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and endeavoured to rule without the Crimes

Act The following year he retired owing to ill-health, and in 1890 he died, aged 69

He is the author of two books of travels and of scholarly translations of a Greek tragedy and Homer's *Odyssey*



29 THE LATE PRESIDENT MARIE FRANCOIS SADI CARNOT

M CARNOT, elected President of the French Republic in 1887, was born in 1837. He was grandson of Carnot, "the organiser of victory," who took a prominent part in the French Revolution of last century. By profession he was a civil engineer. When 20 years of age, he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris. After distinguishing himself there, he went to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris by the Germans, in 1871, he was appointed Prefect of the Seine Inferieure, and as Commissary General he gave great assistance in the defence of the city. In the same year he took his seat in the National Assembly as deputy for Cote d'Or. He was a strong republican, and zealously opposed those who wished a return of the monarchy. On financial and engineering questions he spoke frequently. In 1878 he was appointed Under Secretary to the Minister of Public Works, and he filled the office of Minister in 1880-81 in the Ferry administration, which post he also held

under M. Buisson in 1885. The following year he was Minister of Finance under M. de Freycinet, but resigned in a few months. In December 1887, on the resignation of President Grévy, he was elected, by a large majority, President of the Republic. His difficult duties were, on the whole, discharged with ability and success. After the execution of Vaillant, the anarchist, for throwing a bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, Carnot received almost daily letters threatening him with vengeance. In 1894 he was assassinated at Lyons by an Italian anarchist, named Santo. Pretending to wish to shake hands with the President, Santo seized his right hand with his left, at the same time plunging a long dagger into his body. This sad event awakened the deepest sympathy throughout the civilised world.

He was called Sadi after the Persian poet who was greatly admired by his father.

30 PRESIDENT M. CASIMER-PÉRIER.

Immediately after the assassination of President Carnot, in 1894, a joint meeting was held of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate to elect a new President. The two prominent men were Mr. Casimir-Périer, and M. Dupuy the prime-minister. The former was at first unwilling to become a candidate, and his friends failed to persuade him. His mother then said to him, "My son, when it is a question of duty, and perhaps also of peril, a Casimir-Périer should always be prepared." He yielded and was elected.

M. Casimir-Périer belongs to a line of distinguished French statesmen, and it is expected that he will discharge the duties of his high office with ability and prudence. The *Times*' Correspondent says of him — "He has character. He is perhaps rather rigid, but he is sincere and free from mental reservations, sacrificing everything to a sense of duty. He has, moreover, shown adroitness and energy, a disdain for easy or merely personal successes, and he is not afraid of offending those who do not share his opinion when the concessions demanded seem to him contrary to duty. While in office he shrank from no fatigue."



Photo by Fernando Debas

31 SIGNOR EMILIO CASTELAR

EMILIO CASTELAR, a distinguished Spanish statesman and orator, was born in 1832. While yet a young man, he became known as an orator of wonderful eloquence. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid. In the revolutionary movement of 1868, Castelar joined the Republicans, and took a leading part. After it was put down by Serrano, Castelar was condemned to death, but made his escape to Paris, where he supported himself as a newspaper writer. On the outbreak of the next revolution, Castelar returned to Spain, and in a series of magnificent orations advocated a Federal Republic. His efforts were unsuccessful. The crown was offered in 1870 to Amadeus, Duke of Savoy. An attempt was made to assassinate him and his queen, insurrections broke out which led to his resignation in 1870. For a short time the Republic was restored, but the country was devastated by socialist outbreaks and war. Castelar was proclaimed Dictator, but his efforts to restore peace were unsuccessful, and he resigned office. A provisional Government was established, and Castelar retired to France, where he devoted himself to literary work. In 1876 he returned to Spain by permission of King Alfonso, and succeeded in obtaining a seat in the Cortes. When the king died in 1885, Castelar, feeling the weakness of the Republican cause, refrained from putting himself forward.



32 THE RIGHT HON JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M P (U L)

MR CHAMBERLAIN, born in London in 1836, is the eldest son of a Birmingham manufacturer of wooden screws. He was educated at University College School, London. Afterwards he joined his father's firm, and for a number of years he devoted himself almost exclusively to business, giving only his spare time to the study of politics. In 1870 he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Birmingham School Board, but in 1873 he was elected its Chairman and Mayor of the city. On the death of his father, he retired from business to devote himself to public life. As Mayor he made many improvements.

In 1876 he was elected M P for Birmingham, which he has represented ever since. At first he sat among the Home Rulers, with whom he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals regained office in 1880, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. After the general election of 1885, he held the office of President of the Local Fund Board, till his difference with Mr Gladstone on the Home Rule Bill led to his retirement the following year. He has since ranked as a Liberal Unionist, retaining his liberal views, but wishing to preserve the union with Ireland on its present footing.

In 1888 he married an American lady. When in 1891 Lord Hastings succeeded his father as Duke of Devonshire, Mr Chamberlain was hailed as leader of the Liberal-Unionist Party in the House of Commons. He is in favour of free education, the compulsory purchase and division of land, and the payment of members of Parliament. He is an able speaker, and a master of stinging invective.



33 THE RIGHT HON H CHAPLIN, (C)

MR HENRY CHAPLIN, the son of a clergyman, was born in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and Christ's Church College, Oxford. From 1868 to 1885 he represented Mid-Lincolnshire in Parliament, and since 1885 the Sleaford Division. Under Lord Salisbury he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1885-6. He was President of the newly-created Board of Agriculture, with a seat in the Cabinet from 1889 to 1892, when he went out with his party.



34 THE RIGHT HON HUGH C E CHILDERS, (C L)

MR CHILDERS was born in London in 1827, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850. Shortly afterwards he went to Australia, where he remained 7 years. He returned to England to take up the office of Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria. In 1860 he was elected M P for Pontefract, and represented it till 1885, when he was defeated. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in 1864, and in 1868 he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he made many changes. In 1871 he was compelled to resign from ill-health. The following year he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1882 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr Gladstone, which office he held till the defeat of his party in 1885. In 1886 he was elected member for South Edinburgh, and in Mr. Gladstone's short ministry was Home Secretary. He has written several pamphlets on free trade, railways, and national education. In consequence of ill-health, he has retired from public life.

35 THE RIGHT HON LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M P, (C)

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1849. He graduated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1871, in 1887 he received the honorary degree of LL D from Cambridge University. In 1874 he married an American lady, and in the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock. His maiden speech attracted attention, but till 1879 he seldom addressed the House. After the general election in 1880, he became the leader of a small band of independent Conservatives, known as the "Fourth Party," and made himself prominent by the violence of his attacks on the Liberals. From this time he was recognised as one of the leaders of the Conservatives. When the Gladstone ministry was overthrown in 1885, he received the Indian Secretaryship. In his speech on the Indian budget, he attacked Lord Ripon for neglecting frontier defences. Upper Burma was annexed during his short term of office. When Mr Gladstone was again defeated in 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. He displeased his party by proposals which seemed rather Radical than Conservative. This, with differences of opinion with his colleagues, led to his resignation the same year. In 1891 he went to South Africa, from which he wrote a series of letters, subsequently reprinted in a volume. After his return he proposed the establishment of a Company for exploration, mining, and farming purposes in South Africa. In 1892 he was re-elected one of the members for London.

Lord Randolph Churchill possesses considerable ability and is a powerful debater, but his sudden changes of opinion render him an uncertain friend.

36 M GEORGES BENJAMIN CLEMENCEAU

M CLEMENCEAU, a French statesman, was born in 1841. He studied medicine at Paris, and received his doctor's degree in 1869. After the downfall of Louis Napoleon in 1870, Clemenceau was elected one of the Mayors of Paris, and the following year a Deputy for the Seine. He soon after resigned both positions. He then became a member, and afterwards President, of the Paris Municipal Council. In 1876 he was elected one of the Deputies for Paris, and was re-elected the following year as an extreme Republican. With Gambetta, he united in resisting the designs of the Monarchists to overthrow the Republic. Latterly he opposed Gambetta. As the recognised leader of the Advanced Left or Extreme Radicals, he made and unmade several administrations. His opposition to the Tonquin policy of M. Ferry led to his



From a Photo by Nadar

fall, while his support kept M de Freycinet in office. In 1887 he was asked by President Grevy to form a ministry, but he prudently declined.

M Clemenceau is proprietor of *La Justice*, an important Paris Radical journal, and is regarded as one of the most skilful swordsmen in France. He boasts that he has overturned more ministries than any other man now living in France.

37 PRESIDENT STEPHEN GROVES CLEVELAND

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, the son of a Presbyterian minister, was born in the United States in 1837. He had to earn his living as soon as possible, and so at 14 years of age he became clerk in a village store, on a salary of 50 dollars the first year. On the death of his father in 1853 he went to New York, where, for about a year, he was book-keeper and assistant teacher in the Institution for the Blind. In 1855 he went to his uncle at Buffalo, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Through his ability and high character, he rose to be Mayor of Buffalo in 1882. His success in this office led to his election the following year as Governor of the State of New York. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency, and was elected over Mr Blaine, the Republican candidate. During his administration the country was prosperous, and 4 new states were admitted into the Union. He sought to reform the Civil Service and to reduce the high



import duties In 1888 he was defeated at the Presidential election, General Harrison, the Republican candidate, taking his place He then removed to New York City to practise as a lawyer In 1892 he was re-elected President by a large majority over General Harrison

Since his return to office he has succeeded in securing the repeal of the Sherman Act, which required the monthly purchase by Government of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces of silver

38 THE RIGHT HON JESSE COLLINGS, M P (U L)

MR COLLINGS was born in the west of England in 1831, and educated at a school near Plymouth His father dying in his 19th year, he entered the service of a Birmingham firm as junior clerk Afterwards he lived for some years near Exeter, where he was an active promoter of industrial schools and free education. In 1866 he removed to Birmingham as head of the firm When the National Education League was established in 1868, Mr. Collings became its Honorary Secretary, and laboured hard to

spread its doctrines * In 1873 he was elected a member of the Birmingham School Board, and Mayor of the City in 1878 In 1880 he was chosen M P for Ipswich, which he represented till 1885, when he was elected one of the members for Birmingham In 1886 he was appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board, and in 1892 he was made a member of the Privy Council He is Founder and President of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association to enable working men to acquire small pieces of land



39 SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, K C M G

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, born in India in 1838, is the son of the late J R. Colvin, Lieut-Governor of the North-West Provinces He was educated at Eton and Haileybury College, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1858 He held successively several important Government Secretaryships In 1880 he was appointed English Controller-General in Egypt, and the following year he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George During the Arabi insurrection, he was the principal adviser of the Khedive After the abolition of the Dual Control

* Free secular education.

in 1883, he became Financial Adviser to the Khedive, but before the close of the year, he was sent out to India, as Minister of Finance. Afterwards he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, his term of administration ending in 1892. He strongly urged upon the Talookdars of Oudh the duty of educating their sons. Sanitation, also, was cared for. Through his efforts, Benares has now a supply of water direct from the Ganges.

The *Pioneer* says of him: "He has the satisfaction of having held the high office in which his father closed a lamented life, and of having contributed by his labours to advance the welfare of a province, to which he was thus linked by parental ties, in which he passed the bright years of early manhood, and where his memory will long abide as a resolute, honest, and brilliant ruler."



Photo by W and D Downey

40 THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G C S I (C)

THE RIGHT HON GATHORNE GATHORNE-HARDY was born at Bradford in 1814. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and practised as a barrister for several years. In 1856 he was elected M. P. for Leominster, which he represented till 1865, when he defeated Mr Gladstone as member for Oxford University. In 1858 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, in 1866 he became President of the Poor Law Board, and the following year he was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till the resignation of the Conservative ministry in 1868. When Mr Disraeli came into power in 1874, Mr Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War. In May 1878 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Cranbrook, and assumed the additional surname of Gathorne. In the same year he succeeded Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for India, and held that office till 1880. The chief event during his administration was

the Afghan war Under Lord Salisbury, Viscount Cranbrook held the office of President of the Council in 1885 and again in 1886 In 1892 he was created an Earl



41 SIGNOR FRANCESCO CRISPI

This noted Italian Statesman was born in Sicily in 1819 He studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the Bar at Naples His desire for Italian unity led him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies He was the manspring in the insurrection of Palermo, but after the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, he had to flee to France He planned the second Sicilian revolt in 1859, and landed with Garibaldi and his volunteers at Palermo After fighting as a simple soldier, he was appointed a Minister of State, and used his influence for the annexation of the Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy In 1861 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as member for Palermo From his ability as an orator and his eminent services, he became leader of the Constitutional Opposition, adopting as his programme, administrative reform, retrenchment, and liberty to all On the death of Signor Depretis in 1887, Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the

Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His ministry was defeated in 1891, and he resigned. The following year he announced his intention to retire from public life, and gave up his leadership of the Opposition. In 1893, however, Italy was a great financial difficulties, and Crispi once more became Prime Minister.



From a Photo by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta

42 LORD CROMER, K C S I

LORD CROMER, formerly Sir Evelyn Baring, cousin to Lord Northbrook, was born in 1841. He entered the army in 1858, and retired as Major in 1879. From 1872 to 1876 he was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook, while Viceroy of India. From 1876 to 1879 he was English Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt. When the "Dual Control" of England and France was established in 1879, he became English Controller-General of Egyptian Finance till 1880, when he was appointed Finance Minister of India under Lord Ripon—an office which he held for

three years. In 1883 he was appointed Minister in Egypt, which country he has since virtually ruled. Many improvements have been introduced. Taxes have been reduced, compulsory labour has been abolished, irrigation promoted, better courts of justice have been established, &c

He was raised to the peerage as Lord Cromer in 1892, the following year the degree of D C L was conferred on him by Oxford



From a Photo by A. Bassano

43 VISCOUNT CROSS (C)

THE RIGHT HON RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, born in 1823, was educated at Rugby under Dr Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1846. He was called to the bar in 1849, and practised for some time as a lawyer. From 1857 to 1862 he was member for Preston. Defeated in 1862, he was out of Parliament till 1868, where he was elected member for South-West Lancashire, defeating Mr Gladstone. Mr Disraeli had such confidence in Mr Cross, that he appointed him Secretary of State for

Home Affairs in 1874. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of D C L from Oxford, followed by that of LL.D from Cambridge. When the Conservatives came into power in 1886, he was made a Viscount, and became Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's 2nd administration. During his term of office he brought in an Act enlarging the Indian Councils. In 1892 he was succeeded by the Earl of Kimberley.

Viscount Cross has long taken a warm interest in efforts for improving the condition of the poor. In 1878 Lord Shaftesbury paid a hearty tribute of thanks to him for the industry with which he had reduced 45 Acts about children and the poor, extending over 50 years, to one lucid and harmonious whole.

44. HON G. N. CURZON, M. P. (C)

GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, son of Lord Scarsdale, born in 1859, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished career. In 1884, he took the degree of B A. and in 1887 of M A, when he was elected Fellow of All Souls' College. Since 1886 he has represented Southport in Parliament. He was Under Secretary of State for India under Lord Salisbury. He has travelled much in the East, and has written some good books describing what he saw, as, *Russia in Central Asia*, *Persia* and *the Persian Question*.

45. MR MICHAEL DAVITT, M P (NATIONALIST)

MR DAVITT was born near Dublin in 1846. His father, a small farmer, lost his land when he was 4 years of age, which produced a deep impression on his mind. For several years he lived in the north of England. As a child he worked in a cotton mill, where his right arm got crushed by the machinery, necessitating amputation at the shoulder. When 15 years of age he got employed as an assistant letter carrier and bookkeeper in the printing office attached to the Post-office at Haslingden. In 1868 he became a commercial traveller, dealing extensively in firearms to be forwarded to Ireland. When detected, he was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, but he was released on ticket of leave in 1877.

While in prison he formed the idea of a new Land Movement for Ireland, and after his release he visited America to obtain support for his scheme. On his return to Ireland, he succeeded in gaining over several influential persons to his views, among them Mr Parnell. In 1879 a meeting was held for the formation of a Land League. Its three principal objects were the protection of tenants against landlords, the abolition of the Irish land laws, and assistance to persons turned out of their farms for non-payment of rent. Shortly afterwards he was arrested for using sedi-

tious language, but was released on bail, after which he again visited America. In 1881 he was again arrested and sent back to prison, where he was confined 15 months. In 1882 he was elected member of Parliament for Meath, but as a convict in Portland Prison he was declared disqualified. In 1884, he published *Leaves from a Prison Diary, or Lectures to a Solitary Audience*. In 1892 he was elected for North Meath.



Photo by Nadar

46 M. CHARLES L. DE SAULCES FREYCINET

M DE FREYCINET, French statesman and engineer, was born in 1828. He was trained in the Polytechnic School at Paris, and employed for several years on important public works. In 1870, when Gambetta tried to resist the German invasion and became Minister of War, he chose de Freycinet as associate, and intrusted to him the organisation of the Commissariat Department. On the conclusion of peace, he retired for a time from public life. In 1876 he was elected a Senator, and when the Dufaure ministry was formed in 1877, he became Minister of Public Works. He continued in this office in the cabinet presided over by M Waddington in 1879. At the close of that year he was appointed President of the Council in place of M Waddington, and took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He resigned the following year on account of difficulties connected with the expulsion of the Jesuits. In 1882 he was recalled to power and filled the same office, but having been

defeated on the Egyptian question, he resigned. His brief third ministry came to an end in 1886. For the fourth time he became Premier in 1890. In 1892 he was defeated, though he retained his war portfolio under his successor, M. Loubet. Thus within 12 years he was at the head of four ministries.

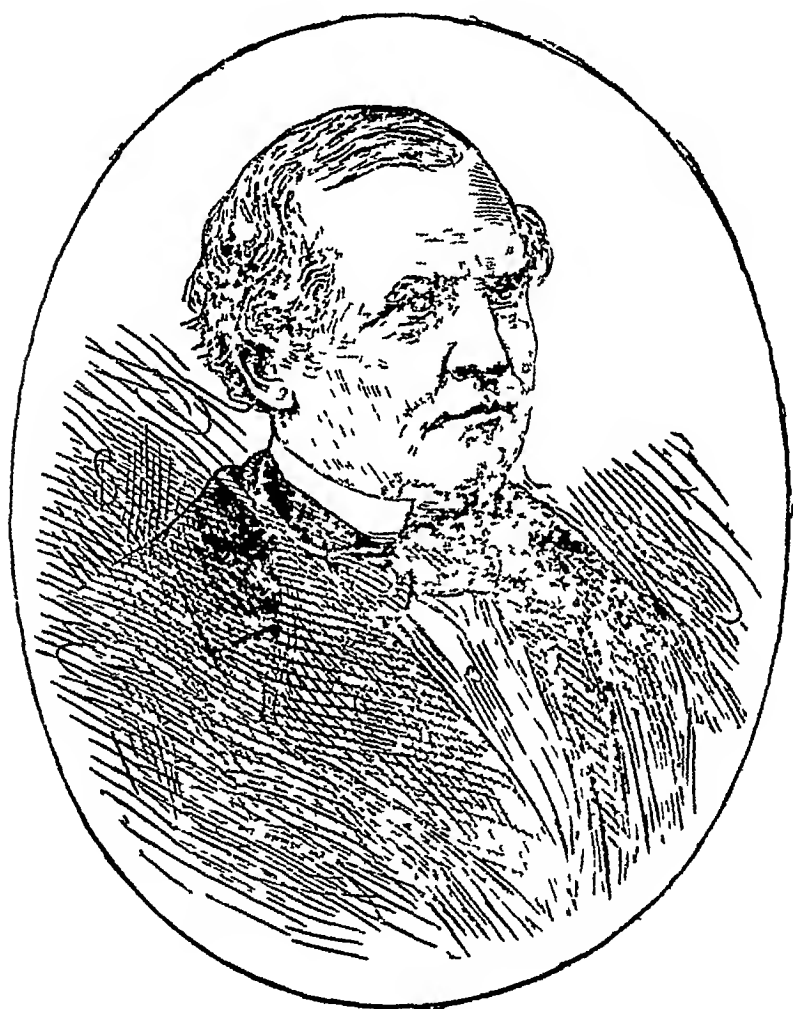
The measure with which M. de Freycinet's name will ever be associated is the military law, passed in 1889, which makes 3 years' military service compulsory for all adult Frenchmen, even for students preparing for the priesthood or as teachers.



47 THE LATE SIGNOR AUGUSTINO DEPRETIS.

This Italian statesman was born in Piedmont in 1811. After studying for some years in the University of Turin, he became a solicitor. Having taken an active part in the movements against Austria, he was appointed governor of Brescia in 1849, and in 1861 Cavour sent him to proclaim the Italian constitution in Sicily. The following year he became Minister of Public Works, and in 1866 of Marine and Finance successively. On the defeat of the Minghetti ministry in 1876, he formed a new cabinet, with himself as President of the Council and Minister of Finance. The following year he was displaced by Signor Carroli, but he returned to power as the leader of a coalition ministry in 1878. He held office for only six months. In 1881, on account of the agitation about Tunis, he was made Minister of the Interior. Having disagreed with his cabinet on a new Education Bill, he resigned, but was led to form a new ministry. In 1885 he again resigned, owing to the popular movement about Abyssinia. Speedily, however, he resumed office, which he held till his death in 1887.

His ministerial life was fraught with great difficulties—the usual Italian ones—the weight of the debts which had accumulated, and the new which it was necessary to contract. He was pushed beyond where he desired to go to do something great and imposing, which would make Italy shine in the eyes of Europe.



48. THE LATE EARL OF DERBY, K. G

THE RIGHT HON EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, 15th Earl of Derby, was born in 1826. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first class in Classics. While

on a visit to America in 1848, he was elected member for Lyme Regis, which he continued to represent till he succeeded to the peerage. Lord Stanley next paid a visit to India. During his absence he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's first administration. On his father's return to power, he was appointed Secretary of State for India. His India Bill of 1858 transferred the government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown. In 1859 he went out of office with his party, and it was not till 1866 that he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Palmerston. The death of his father in 1869 transferred him to the House of Lords. When Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet in 1874, he was again intrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. Although he condemned the frightful cruelties of the Turks in Bulgaria, he was strongly opposed to English intervention in the Russo-Turkish war, and resigned in 1878 when Cyprus was occupied. In 1880 he formally joined the Liberal party. In 1882 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and held that office till the fall of the Gladstone ministry in 1885. In 1886 he took the Unionist view in the Irish question, and deserted Mr. Gladstone. He died in 1893, aged 67. The late Earl was noted for his cautious policy. He took a warm interest in the University of London, of which he was Chancellor.

49 THE PRESENT EARL OF DERBY

THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, the brother of the late Earl, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. When 17 years of age, he entered the army, but retired in 1865. He first represented Preston and then North Lancashire in the Conservative interest. In 1868 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and held other offices till 1878, where he became Secretary of State for War. In that year, with Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, he visited Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in 1880. Subsequently in Lord Salisbury's administration, he was Secretary of State for the Colonies and President of the Board of Trade. In 1886 he was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. In 1888 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, an office which he held till 1893, in which year also he succeeded his brother as Earl.



50. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K G (U L)

THE RIGHT HON SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, the present Duke of Devonshire, is better known as the Marquis of Hartington. He was born in 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1854. He was elected as a Liberal for North Lancashire in 1857, and in 1859 he moved the vote of want of confidence which led to the defeat of Lord Derby. In 1863 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and three years later he obtained cabinet rank as Secretary for War. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr Gladstone's first administration, and

retained the office till 1871, when he became Chief Secretary for Ireland. When Mr Gladstone in 1875 wished to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington was chosen as his successor, but he gave it up in 1880. On the resignation of the Conservative Government, he was asked by the Queen to form an administration, but he declined. On Mr. Gladstone's return to office in 1880, Lord Hartington became Secretary for India till the close of 1882, when he was transferred to the War Office. He resigned with the Government in 1885. When Mr Gladstone in 1886 formed a Home Rule Cabinet, Lord Hartington refused to join it, and took up the position as leader of the Unionist Liberals. Lord Salisbury invited him to enter his Cabinet, but he preferred to give it "outside support." On the death of his father in 1891, he became Duke of Devonshire, and succeeded him as Chancellor of the Cambridge University. In August 1892 he was married to the widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester. There is not the prejudice in England against widow marriage which exists in India. The Empress of India's mother was a widow, married to the Duke of Kent.

51. MR JOHN DILLON, M P (Anti-Parnellite.)

MR DILLON was born in Ireland in 1851, and educated at the Roman Catholic University of Dublin, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He next studied medicine, and became a licentiate of the Irish Royal College of Surgeons. In 1880 he was elected member for Tipperary, but in 1883 he had to resign on account of ill-health. While a member, he was one of Mr Parnell's warmest supporters. In 1885 he was elected for East Mayo. He took an active part in what was called the "Plan of Campaign," by which tenants were not to pay rents to their landlords, but to the Land League. In consequence of this a number of them afterwards lost their farms. Mr Dillon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but was liberated on the ground of ill-health. He afterwards went to Australia, where he collected large sums in aid of the Irish Nationalist party. With Mr W O'Brien he was again arrested on a political charge, but escaped to America, while on bail, to fulfil a lecturing engagement there. On his return in 1891, he surrendered himself and was imprisoned in Ireland. After his second release on account of ill-health, he made a speech renouncing the leadership of Mr Parnell.

Mr Dillon is one of the most earnest and respected leaders of the Irish party.



52 THE LATE RIGHT HON BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF
BEACONSFIELD

The late EARL OF BEACONSFIELD was born in London in 1804. He was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, descended from a Jewish family of Spanish origin. He was circumcised when a child, but his father afterwards had his children baptised. After being educated privately, in 1824 he entered Lincoln's Inn, but after keeping 9 terms he had his name removed in 1831. In 1826 he published the first part of a novel, called *Vivian Grey*, which attracted considerable attention. Several other works followed.

In 1832 he twice attempted to enter Parliament as an

advanced Liberal, supported by O'Connell and Joseph Hume. He failed again as a Tory in 1835. In 1837, the first year of Victoria's reign, he was elected member for Maidstone. His maiden speech, though clever, was received with shouts of laughter, upon which he said "I have begun several things many times, and have often succeeded at last, ay, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." In less than 9 years that time did come.

At first he attacked any one, especially the Liberals. He afterwards rose to be head of the 'Young England' party. In 1846 he made a savage onslaught on Sir Robert Peel on account of the bill granting free trade in corn, and thenceforward he became the real leader of the Tory Protectionists. About this time he wrote three of his principal political novels, *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, and *Tancred*.

Disraeli, a splendid debater, was a valuable ally of the Conservatives. In 1852 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's first short-lived administration. He was reappointed to the office in 1858 when Lord Derby returned to power, and for the third time in 1866. Meanwhile, to use his own phrase, he was "educating" his party. He led the Conservatives much as he pleased, and made them go where they would never have gone of themselves. In 1867 he carried a Reform Bill more democratic than any by which it was preceded. It gave household suffrage in the towns, and widely extended the right of voting in the country. In 1868 he succeeded the Earl of Derby as premier, but he had soon to resign. In 1839 Disraeli had married a rich widow, 50 years of age. In 1868, in consideration of her husband's services, she was made Viscountess Beaconsfield—he himself being unwilling to leave the House of Commons.

In 1874 Disraeli became premier the second time. In 1876 the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India, and he entered the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield. The Berlin Congress of 1878, which he attended with Lord Salisbury, raised him to the zenith of his fame. In 1880 he had to give place to Mr Gladstone, and the following year he died. By his will he refused a public funeral in Westminster Abbey, and desired to be laid by the side of his wife at the village of Hughenden.



53 MR FREDERICK DOUGLASS

MR DOUGLASS, an American orator and statesman, was born a slave in 1817. His mother was a negress, but his father was white. Through the kindness of a relative of his owner, he learned to read and write. When about 15 years of age, he paid 3 dollars (about Rs 6) a week to his master, on condition of being allowed to retain the rest of his earnings. In 1838 he made his escape to a Northern State, where slavery was not acknowledged. After further self-education, he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society to go about the country lecturing. His eloquence attracted crowds of hearers. In 1845 he visited England, where he was equally well received. His friends there raised £150 to send to his former master, that his legal freedom might be secured. On his return to America, he commenced a weekly journal which he continued for some years. During the Civil War he was frequently consulted by President Lincoln on questions regarding the negroes. After holding several offices, in 1889 he was made United States Minister to Hayti. He has published several works, as *Narrative of my Experience in Slavery, My Bondage and my Freedom, &c*



54 THE LATE M. DUFASURE.

This French statesman was born in 1798, and educated for the bar. After practising law at Bordeaux, in 1834 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In the ministry of M. Guizot, he became first a Councillor of State and subsequently Minister of Public Works. After the revolution of 1848, he became leader of the moderate Democrats, and for 3 months acted as Minister of the Interior. He filled the same office for 5 months the following year. During the Empire under Louis Napoleon, M. Dufaure devoted himself chiefly to practice as a lawyer. On the overthrow of the Empire, he was again returned to the National Assembly, and acted as Minister of Justice in the Administration of M. Thiers. During the Presidency of Marshal Macmahon, he was twice entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. In 1879 he resigned on the fall of Marshal Macmahon, and in 1881 he died.

55. THE RIGHT HON. SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT DUFF

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF, born in 1829, is the son of the author of *The History of the Mahattas*. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. In 1854 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was elected in 1857 member for the Elgin Burghs, which he represented till 1881.

In 1868 he was appointed Under Secretary for India, and held the office till Mr Gladstone went out of power in 1874. In Mr Gladstone's second ministry he was appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies. This office and his seat in Parliament were resigned in 1881 on his appointment as Governor of Madras. During his administration he made several tours, and delivered a very useful Convocation Address*. In 1886 he was succeeded by Mr Bourke, afterwards Lord Connemara.

Sir M. Grant Duff has written *Studies in European Politics*, *Elgin Speeches*, and other works.

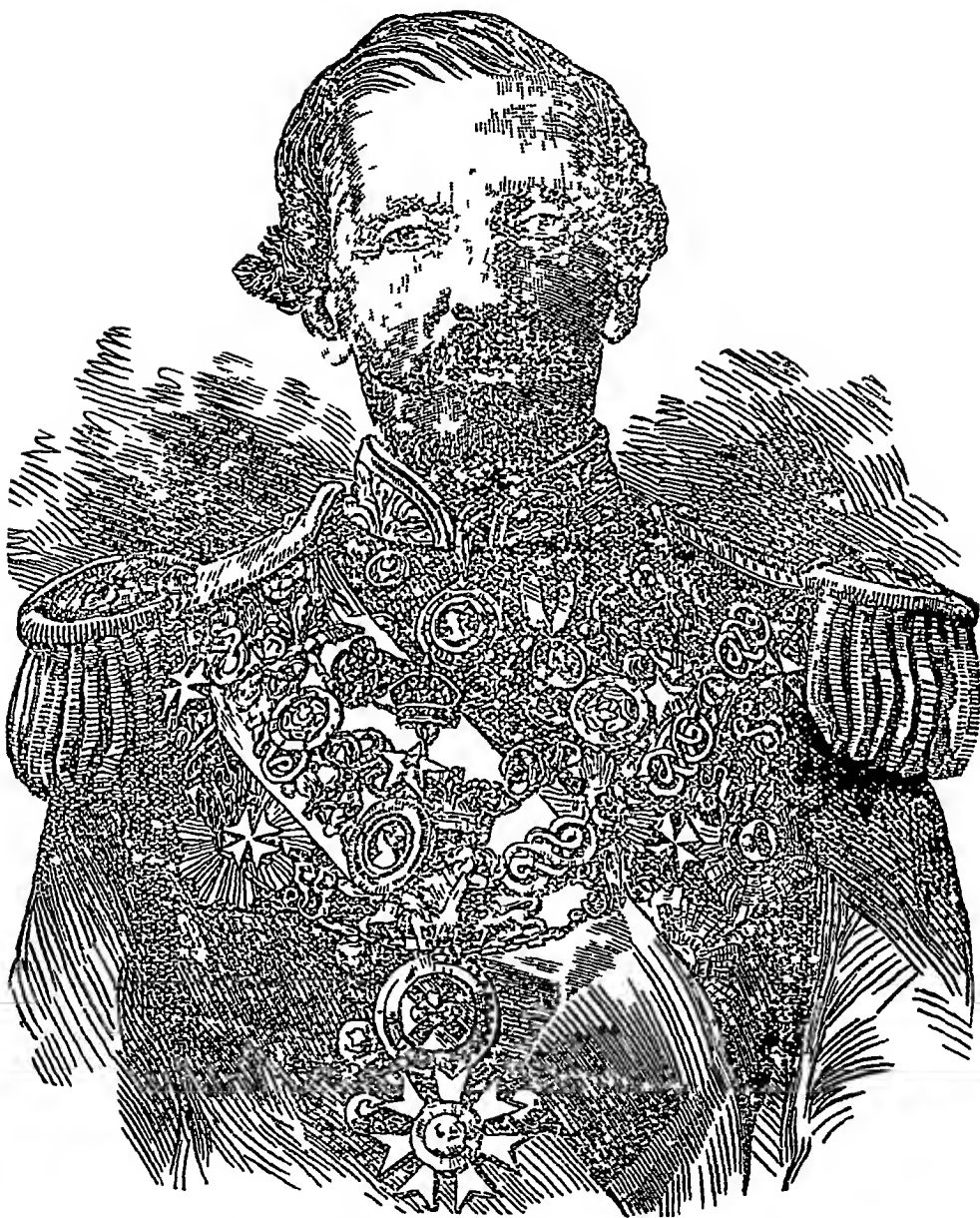
The following two extracts from the Madras Convocation Address deserve to be deeply pondered by educated Hindus.

"He who could persuade his countrymen to give up their, to us, astounding expenditure on marriages, would do more for South India than any Government could do in a decade."

The second is a quotation

"*Races tend to take after the women*" So long as Indian women are uneducated, the country can never rise high in civilisation.

*. See *Select Madras Convocation Addresses* 230 pp 8vo Price 8 As Post free



56 THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA

THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, born in 1826, is the only son of the 4th Baron Dufferin. His mother was the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheridan. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1841 he succeeded to his father's title. For some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen. In 1855 he was attached to Lord John Russell's

Mission to Vienna In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, an interesting account of which, under the title of *Letters from High Latitudes*, first brought him prominently before the public Lord Palmerston sent him to the East in 1860 as British Commissioner to inquire into the massacre of Christians in Syria On his return he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath From 1864 to 1866 he was first Under Secretary for India, and then Under Secretary for War In Mr Gladstone's first ministry in 1868, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General, an office which he held till 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of Canada His administration was highly successful, the discontent which previously prevailed being entirely removed In 1878 he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne, and the following year he was appointed ambassador at St Petersburg He was transferred as ambassador to Constantinople in 1881, from which he proceeded to Egypt in 1882 to settle questions connected with Arabi's insurrection, and to suggest arrangements for the government of the country In 1884 he proceeded to India as Viceroy The chief events of his administration were the establishment of friendly relations with the Amir of Afghanistan, the settlement with Russia of the Afghan frontier, and the annexation of Upper Burma His popularity was greatly aided by Lady Dufferin, who established what is called the *Lady Dufferin Fund*, to provide medical treatment and nurses for the women of India The pressure of office obliged his Lordship to resign in 1888, when he was created a Marquis He was then appointed ambassador at Rome, and on the death of Earl Lytton, he succeeded him as ambassador at Paris

57. THE HON SIR CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K C M G

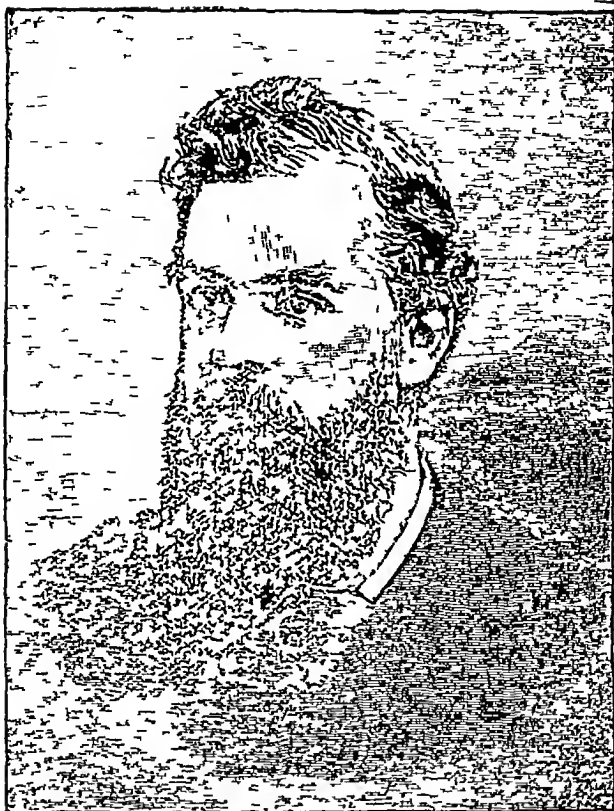
SIR CHARLES G DUFFY, an Australian Statesman, was born in Ireland in 1816 In his 20th year he became sub-editor of a Dublin paper, and a little later editor of an influential Belfast journal In conjunction with Mr Thomas Davis and Mr John Dillon, he started, in 1842, the *Nation*, the organ of the Young Ireland party To this he contributed several papers on the *Ballad Poetry of Ireland*, afterward reprinted in book form In 1844, with Daniel O'Connell and 5 others, he was convicted of sedition, but on appeal to the House of Lord, the judgment was set aside He acted with O'Connell in agitating for the repeal of the union of Ireland with England till 1847, when O'Connell having quarrelled with the Young England party, the latter established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr Duffy was one of the founders In 1852 he was elected M P for New Ross, defeating the Under Secretary for Ireland On the breaking up of the Irish Independent party,

he proceeded in 1856 to Australia. After practising for a short time as a lawyer, he took to politics. In 1857 he became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible Government in Australia. The following year he became Minister of Lands, an office which he again accepted in 1862. After a visit of 2 years to Europe, he re-entered Parliament, and became Prime Minister of Victoria in 1871. The following year he resigned office, and in 1873 he was knighted. On his return to Victoria after another ten years' absence in Europe, he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. During his Australian career, he took an active part in encouraging art literature, and industrial enterprise. He returned to Europe in 1880, where he has since published *Young Ireland*, a *Fragment of Irish History*, and *Four Years of Irish History*.

58. M. CHARLES DUPUY

This French statesman was born at Le Puy in 1851. His parents were in humble circumstances, his father having been an official at the Prefecture. M. Dupuy, after finishing his education, began his career by teaching philosophy in various colleges in the provinces, and lastly his abilities raised him in 1880 to the post of school inspector. In 1885, just after he had been appointed head master of the Corsica College, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered as an advanced Republican. In December, 1892, he took office for the first time in M. Rabot's ministry, and on the fall of that statesman in March 1893, he succeeded him as Premier.

In December, 1893, M. Dupuy greatly increased his reputation by his coolness during an anarchist outrage in the Chamber of Deputies. A wretch, called Vaillant, a common felon, threw a bomb loaded with nails into the middle of the assembly, causing a dreadful explosion, by which about 60 people were wounded. M. Dupuy, who was in the Chair as President, standing up and stretching out his arms, said, "Silence, gentlemen, the sitting continues." He would not allow the outrage to interrupt business. This admirable coolness was greeted with a burst of applause. "It would not be," he said, "to the dignity of France nor of the Republic, that such attempts, wheresoever they may come, of the cause of which, moreover, we are ignorant, should be able to disturb your deliberations. At the close of the sitting the Bureau will hold a meeting, and take in all calmness the necessary measures. The next speaker is M. de Montfort." Cheers went up from every quarter of the House.



59 THE EARL OF ELGIN

VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE, ninth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, born in 1849, is a son of the late Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of India. He was Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner of Works in 1886. So high an opinion was entertained of his abilities, that in 1893 he was appointed to the high position of Governor-General of India, the first case in which a father and son have held the appointment. He assumed office at a time when the great depreciation in the value of silver caused much anxiety

60 SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT

SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, son of a well known clergyman at Brighton, was born in 1835. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1856 he competed for the Indian Civil Service, and passed with marked ability. While still prosecuting his studies, he was appointed to officiate as Assistant Magistrate. During the Mutiny he so distinguished himself by his coolness and courage as to be mentioned in military despatches. In April 1858, he was gazetted as fully qualified for the public service, and was attached to the Oudh Division. Within a year from this, he passed with credit the higher examination. After holding several appointments, Sir R. Temple selected him for settlement work in the Central Provinces. In 1870 he became Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces under Sir William Muir. His chief work was carrying out a crusade against female infanticide among the Rajputs, but in other ways also he made himself useful. Afterwards he was appointed Famine Commissioner of Mysore, and in 1878 Secretary to the Famine Commission. In 1880 he was appointed Imperial Census Commissioner, and in consequence visited every Province of India. The following year he was gazetted Chief Commissioner of Assam, an office which he held for 4 years. After acting as President of the Finance Committee and Public Works' Member of the Governor-General's Council, on the retirement of Sir Stuart Bayley, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.



61 DR PAUL LUDWIG ADALBERT FALK.

DR FALK, a German statesman, was born in Prussia in 1827, and educated at the University of Breslau. He entered the law, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1858 he was elected to the Prussian Parliament, and in 1867 to the North German Reichstag, and he has been a member of the Imperial Parliament since its establishment. After holding several offices and taking part in the preparation of a new Civil and Criminal Code, he was in 1871 appointed Minister of Justice. Early in the following year, however, he was transferred to the Ministry of Public Worship and Education. Bismarck selected him to oppose Roman Catholic claims to self-government. Falk carried his first proposal that all Educational institutions, public or private, should be under the direction of the State. The following year he introduced what are called his "May Laws." These enacted that all theological colleges should be liable to State inspection, that all Roman Catholic priests should have spent a certain time in a State University, and that Roman Catholic bishops should take the oath of allegiance. Several religious orders were suppressed, and later on a bill was passed enforcing civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Such a storm was created, that Bismarck thought it advisable to yield. Falk resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by Herr Von Puttkamer, who in 1880 introduced a bill to restore peace.

Dr Falk's term of office was marked by a great development of national education.



62 THE LATE M. JULES FAVRE

This French statesman, the son of a Lyons shopkeeper, was born in 1809. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1830, he was a law student in Paris, and into that movement he threw himself with enthusiasm. At Lyons he distinguished himself by his defence of political prisoners, and in 1846 he was called to the bar of Paris. The revolution of 1848 brought him prominently into notice. He opposed most of the acts of Louis Napoleon, but after he became Emperor, Favre retired for six years from political life. In 1858 he was elected one of the members for Paris, and became, with Thiers, the leader of an opposition which increased in strength every year. After the overthrow of the second Empire, Favre became Vice-President of the Provisional Government, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he had to conduct negotiations with Bismarck. He began by saying, "We will not give up an inch of our land, nor a stone of our fortresses," and ended with the sacrifice of Alsace-Lorraine. Under Thiers, he became Foreign Secretary, but had to retire. In 1876 the department of the Rhone returned him to the Senate. Four years afterwards, he died.



63 THE LATE RIGHT HON HENRY FAWCETT

MR FAWCETT was born in 1833 at Salisbury. His father in 1841 took a farm. His son Henry, even when a boy, formed the intention of entering parliament in the hope that he might promote education and improve the condition of agricultural labourers. He was educated successively at King's College School, King's College, London, and Cambridge where he graduated as 7th Wrangler. In 1858, when out sporting, he was blinded by shots from his father's gun. He never once complained, but set himself to adapt himself to the altered conditions of his life. He gave up thoughts of the bar, but though "blind, poor, unknown, he would force his way into the House of Commons." Twice he failed. About this time he brought out his *Manual of Political Economy*, which led in 1863 to his appointment to the chair of Political Economy at Cambridge, a post which he held till his death. In 1865, he gained the object of his ambition, and entered parliament as Member for Brighton. In 1867 he married Milcent Garrett, a very clever woman. They had one child, a daughter, Philippa, who was Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1868.

In Parliament he devoted himself chiefly to the promotion of universal compulsory education and the improvement of the people of India. He took so much interest in the latter, that he was sometimes called the "Member for India." When Mr Gladstone returned to power in 1880, he offered Mr Fawcett the Postmaster-Generalship. This prevented his criticising Government as before,

but he made great improvements in his office, as the introduction of Parcel Post, Postal Orders, and Sixpenny Telegrams. He showed great kindness to all his subordinates. He died in 1884 after a few days' illness. A national monument has been erected to him in Westminster Abbey.



64 THE RIGHT HON SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART, M P

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, born in 1832, was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford. In 1849 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He entered the army, and served during part of the Crimean war, during which he was wounded at the battle of Inkermann. Leaving the army, he became M P for Ayrshire, representing it, with a break, from 1854 to 1868. He was Under Secretary for India from 1866 to 1867, and Under Secretary for the Home Office from 1867 to 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia. He held this office till 1873, when he became Governor of New Zealand, where he remained till 1874. From 1880 to 1885, he was Governor of Bombay. Returning to England, he was elected one of the members for Manchester in 1885, and the following year he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs. In 1891 he became Postmaster General, and held the office till the defeat of his party in 1892.

*Photo by Piror*

65 M JULES F C FERRY

M FERRY, a French statesman, was born in 1832. He studied law, at Paris, and was admitted to the Bar in 1854, but he gave himself chiefly to journalism. He joined some young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining a constant opposition to the Government of Louis Napoleon. Vast sums were spent by Government in rebuilding Paris under the direction of Baron Haussmann. In a series of articles, Ferry showed how much money had been wasted. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif. He voted against the fatal declaration of war against Prussia. After the Revolution of 1870, when a Republic was proclaimed, he was appointed Secretary to Government, and he took an active part in the management of affairs during the siege of Paris. In 1872 he was sent as Minister to Athens. In 1879 the new President of the Republic, M Grévy, appointed him Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. In an Education Bill which he brought forward, a clause prohibited "unauthorised religious communities" (meaning especially the Jesuits) from teaching or managing schools. The bill, though passed by the Deputies, was rejected by the Senate. On the fall of the de Freycinet Ministry, M Ferry was requested to form a new Cabinet. The orders against the Jesuits were then carried out with much harshness. M Ferry was an advocate of the aggressive policy which has so often disgraced France. In 1881 he claimed a protectorate over Tunis, but the scandals connected with its acquisition forced him to resign. When

again in office, he advanced unjust claims upon Madagascar, and seized Tonquin. The great expense connected with the latter caused him to be nicknamed, "The Tonquinese," and put an end to his ministry. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, but he is still a Senator.

66 THE LATE RIGHT HON W E FORSTER

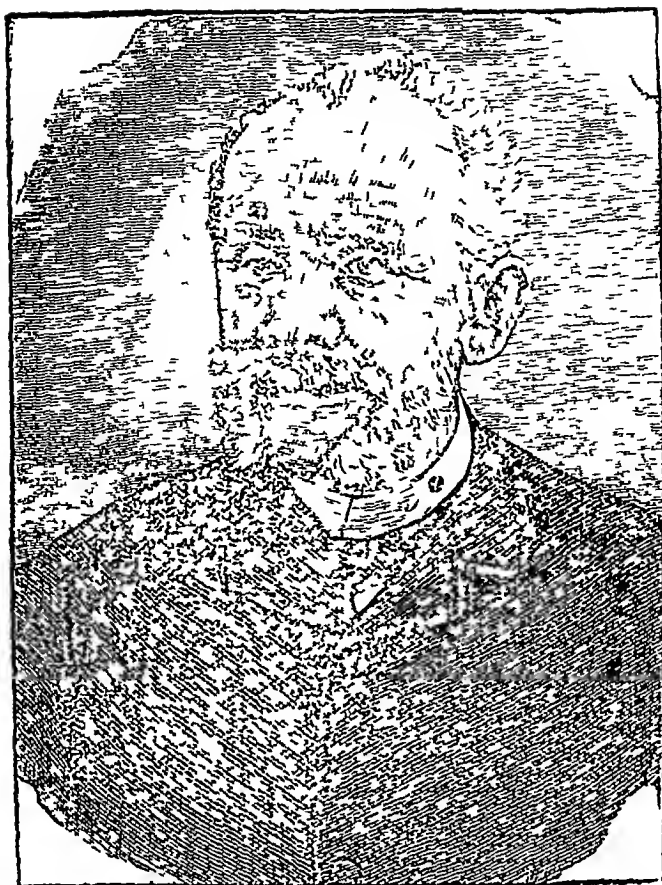
WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, born in 1818, was the son of a well-known Quaker minister, and nephew of Sir Fowell Buxton. He was educated at a private school, and in 1842 he became the partner of a woollen manufacturer of Bradford. In 1850, he married the eldest daughter of Dr Arnold of Rugby. In 1861 he was elected M P for Bradford. After acting for a time as Under Secretary for the Colonies, he became Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and a member of the Cabinet in 1870. During his tenure of office, he carried into law the Education Bill of 1870. On the return of Mr Gladstone to power in 1880, he accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. His position was a hard one, in the House of Commons he was exposed to incessant attacks, and it was afterwards discovered that those who murdered Lord Cavendish, his successor, had on several occasions nearly taken his life. In 1882, disagreeing with Government on its Irish policy, he resigned. He died in 1886. In character he was honest, unselfish and courageous.



Photo by Mrs Williams Wolverhampton

67. THE RIGHT HON HENRY HARTLEY FOWLER (G L)

MR H. H FOWLER, the son of a Wesleyan minister, was born at Sunderland in 1830. He was educated at St Saviour's School, Southwark, London, and was admitted a solicitor in 1852. He settled at Wolverhampton, near the centre of England, and gradually rose to be its Mayor and first Chairman of its School Board. Since 1880 he has represented Wolverhampton in Parliament. In 1884 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and in 1886 Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Mr Gladstone. On the Liberals returning to office in 1892, he was made President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet. When Lord Rosebery in 1894 succeeded Mr Gladstone as Prime Minister, Mr Fowler became Secretary of State for India—a post for which he is considered well adapted.



68 M N C DE GIERS

This eminent Russian statesman, who is of Swedish origin, was born in 1820. After passing through a course of science, at the age of 18 he entered the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he was sent to Moldavia under the Russian Consul, and during the Hungarian war of 1848 he was present as a diplomatic official. In 1850 he was appointed First Secretary of Embassy to Constantinople, from which he was transferred in 1853 to the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. On war breaking out with Turkey, he was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After filling several offices, in 1863 he was made Ambassador Extraordinary at Teheran, where he remained six years. During his stay, he did much to promote friendly relations between Russia and Persia. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant to Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Director of the Asiatic Department, with a seat in the Senate. There were difficult questions arising between Russia and England

in Central Asia M de Giers, while securing every advantage in his power of Russia, was, at the same time, desirous of their peaceful settlement As the health of Prince Gortschakoff became very infirm, M de Giers acted for him on several important occasions From the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, M de Giers may be said to have had charge of the foreign affairs of Russia In 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs In 1888 he celebrated the jubilee of his entrance into political life, and received a most flattering message from the Czar He has done much to preserve peace in Europe



69 THE RIGHT HON W E GLADSTONE (L)

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE was born at Liverpool in 1809 He is the 4th son of Sir John Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant On both sides he is of Scotch descent, although born in England He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a double first class in 1831 As a member of the

Oxford Union Debating Society, he greatly distinguished himself. When young he was a strong Conservative, opposed to all advanced measures of political reform. He entered Parliament as member for Newark in 1832 shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill. As an orator he made a decided impression on the House. In 1839 Macaulay described him as the "rising hope" of "the stern and unbending Tories."

In 1834 Sir Robert Peel appointed Mr. Gladstone a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and, appreciating his great abilities, gave him next year the post of Under Secretary for the Colonies. In 1847, while still accepted as a Conservative, Mr Gladstone was chosen one of the representatives of the University of Oxford. In 1852 he outshone Mr Disraeli in a great speech, and was recognised as one of the great historic orators of the British Parliament. With that speech began the long contest between these two great masters of debate which lasted 24 years. In 1852 he came Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen. His speech on the introduction of the budget excited the greatest admiration. He held the same office in different ministries, and in 1868 he became Premier for the first time. His second administration commenced in 1880, his third in 1886, his fourth and last in 1892. In 1894 his great age and increasing infirmities, led him to resign. His Home Rule Bill for Ireland alienated many of his supporters.

Besides being acknowledged as one of the first orators and the greatest debater in the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone has made several contributions to literature, as his *Homeric Studies*, which show his marvellous intellectual activity. His favourite physical exercise was cutting down trees.

Freethinkers have tried to make educated Hindus believe that leading men at home have abandoned Christianity. In opposition to this Mr Gladstone says

"During the many years I was in the Cabinet I was brought into association with sixty master minds, and I could not have named more than perhaps *about* three or four of whom I had any reason to suppose that they were in sympathy with the sceptical movement."

With regard to Christianity he says

"For the last fifteen hundred years Christianity has always marched in the van of all human improvement and civilisation, and it has harnessed to its car all that is great and glorious in humanity."

With regard to his own belief he says

"All I write, and all I think, and all I hope, is based upon the Divinity of our Lord, the one central hope of our poor wayward race."

70 MR H J GLADSTONE, M P, (G L)

MR H J GLADSTONE, born in 1854, is the fourth son of the Right Hon W E Gladstone. He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, where he graduated M A, in 1879. He was first Lecturer on Modern History at Keble College, next Private Secretary to his father, 1880-81, Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1881-5, Deputy Commissioner, Board of Works, 1885, Financial Secretary, War Office, 1886, and from 1892 Under Home Secretary. He has been one of the members for Leeds since 1880.



71 THE LATE PRINCE ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF

This eminent statesman belonging to an ancient Russian family, was born in 1798. He entered the diplomatic service, and in 1824 was attached to the Russian embassy in London. His first important diplomatic success was bringing about a marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg. In 1850 he was sent to Frankfort as minister to the German Confederation, where he made the acquaintance of Prince Bismarck. Ambassador at Vienna, (1854-56), he displayed great judgment and ability during the Crimean War, and it was chiefly through his influence that Russia agreed to the treaty of Paris. After this event Prince Gortschakoff succeeded Nesselrode as Minister of Foreign Affairs—an office which he held during the reign of Alexander II. In 1863 he was appointed Chancellor of the Empire, and, until the ascendancy of Bismarck, was the most powerful minister in

Europe At the London Conference in 1871, he procured a revision of the treaty of Paris, for which service the Emperor bestowed upon him the dignity of Serene Highness After the Turko-Russian War, his influence began to wane In 1880 he resigned office, and retired to Germany where he died in 1883

72 THE RIGHT HON SIR JOHN ELDON GORST, M P (C)

SIR JOHN GORST, born in 1835, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as third wrangler in 1857 From 1861 to 1863 he was Civil Commissioner in New Zealand He was called to the English bar in 1865, and in 1875 he was elected M P for Chatham From 1880 to 1885 he was a member of what was called the "Fourth Party," and ably seconded Lord Randolph Churchill in his attacks on the Liberal ministry In 1884, however, Lord Salisbury accused him of "prostrating himself" before Mr Gladstone, because he seemed disposed to compromise matters In Lord Salisbury's first administration of 1885 he was Solicitor-General, in his second (1886-1892) he was Under-Secretary for India till 1891, when he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury,—an office which he held till his party went out of power in 1892 In 1892 he was elected member for Cambridge University Sir John Gorst has taken a warm interest in measures for the improvement of the working classes He was one of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Commission in 1890 In 1864, he published a work on New Zealand, entitled *The Maori King*

73. THE RIGHT HON GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN, M P (U L)

MR GOSCHEN, of German-Jewish descent, is the son of a London merchant, and was born in 1831 He was educated at Rugby and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1853 Soon after he became a merchant, but he retired from partnership on taking public office In 1863 he was elected as Liberal Member for the City of London In 1865 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and the following year Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet When Mr Gladstone returned to office in 1868, he became President of the Poor Law Board, and in 1871 succeeded Mr Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty He went out of office with his party in 1874 In 1876 he proceeded to Egypt with a French associate to make arrangements about the public debt On Mr. Gladstone's accession to power in 1880, he was appointed



Ambassador Extraordinary to Constantinople, when the Greek frontier was settled. He separated from Mr Gladstone on the Home Rule Bill and on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill in 1886, he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer under Lord Salisbury. The chief measure during his term of office was his scheme for the reduction of the interest on the National Debt.

74 THE LATE EARL GRANVILLE, K G (G L)

THE RIGHT HON GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, the eldest son of the first earl, was born in 1815. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. He first entered Parliament as Liberal member for Morpeth in 1836, his first office was that of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1840. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage. In 1851 he entered the Cabinet of Earl Russell as Foreign Secretary, and from that time he formed a part of every Liberal Ministry. In 1870 he became Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr Gladstone. An agreement was made with Prince Gortschakoff that Afghanistan should form an "intermediary Zone" between India and Russia. In 1880 he became once more Minister of Foreign Affairs under Mr Gladstone. The chief event was the occupation of Egypt in consequence of the military revolt of Arabi Pasha, suppressed in 1882 by the victory at Tell-el-Kabir. Early in the following year the Anglo-



French Control of Egypt was abolished. In Mr Gladstone's third administration in 1886, he became Colonial Secretary. For a number of years he was leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. He was also Chancellor of the University of London. His death took place in 1891. He was noted for his urbanity.



75 THE LATE GENERAL GRANT

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, 18th President of the United States, was born in Ohio in 1822. He assisted his father on the farm in summer, attending the village school during the winter. In 1839 he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy, and graduated in 1843. During the Mexican war he was present at the capture of Monterey, and took part in all the battles of General Scott's successful campaign, and in the final capture of the city of Mexico. After serving at various posts, in 1854 he resigned his captaincy, and settled on a farm near St. Louis.

When the war with the Southern States began in 1861, Grant was residing in Illinois. He immediately offered his services to Government. His success was such that he gradually rose to the command of all the armies of the United States. In 1865 the fall of Richmond ended the war.

In 1868 he was elected President of the United States. Among the most important events of his administration was guaranteeing the right of voting without regard to race or colour. In 1872 he was again elected to the Presidency. After his retirement he spent 2 years chiefly in foreign travel. He took a share in a bank, but through the dishonesty of some of his partners, he lost all he had. To provide for the support of his family, he began the preparation of his memoirs. Meanwhile cancer in the tongue came on, thought to be aggravated by his constant smoking. Though suffering dreadfully at times, he completed the work 4 days before his death in 1885. It brought his widow a sum equal to 10 lakhs of rupees.



76. THE LATE M FRANCOIS JULES P GREVY

M GREVY, 3rd President of the 3rd French Republic, was born in 1807. He studied law at Paris, and was admitted as an advocate. In the revolution of 1830, when Charles X was dethroned and Louis Philippe was raised to the crown, he took an active part, and he was afterwards much employed in defending Radicals charged with political offences. In 1848 he was elected a member of the constituent assembly, in which he proved himself one of the ablest speakers. He opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and confined himself to his profession till his fall in 1870. In 1871, M Grevy was elected President of the National Assembly, displaying great judgment in the discharge of this difficult office. He resigned in 1873, but was re-elected in 1877. On the resignation of Marshal Macmahon in 1879, M Grevy was elected President of the Republic for 7 years. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected by a large majority. When it was discovered that his son-in-law, M Wilson, had trafficked in decorations, he resigned, although he was not suspected of complicity. He died in 1892.

77 SIR GEORGE GREY, K C B (G L)

SIR GEORGE GREY was born at Lisbon in 1812. He was educated at Sandhurst Military College, and became a captain before his 24th year. Retiring from the army in 1839, he was occupied for two years in exploring Western Australia. In 1841 he was appointed Governor of South Australia, and in 1845 Governor of New Zealand, during his term of office bringing the first Maori war to a successful termination. In 1854 he was Governor of Cape Colony. In 1861 he was again appointed Governor of New Zealand, to deal with the second Maori war, which also ended satisfactorily. When his term of office expired, he settled permanently in New Zealand, and took an active part in its political affairs. In 1877 he became Premier, and endeavoured to promote friendly feeling between the natives and the white population. In 1884 he resigned. When Mr Gladstone resumed office in 1892, Sir George Grey and 30 members of the New Zealand Legislature telegraphed to him "Faint not from old age. Be steadfast to the end." On his 80th birthday a congratulatory address, signed by 3,000 persons, was presented to him. He is so highly esteemed by the natives of New Zealand, that he is called "the Maori King." Few public men have had a more honourable career.



78 SIR LEPEL HENRY GRIFFIN, K C S I.

No full details are available regarding this officer. He was first employed in the Panjab, where he distinguished himself by a history of the principal Sikh families. Afterwards he was Agent of the Governor-General in Central India. He published a splendid work, *The Famous Monuments of Central India*. In 1881 he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. After his retirement, he made a short visit to India in connection with the Burma Ruby Mines Company.

Sir Lepel, on the 12th July, 1886, installed the present Maharaja of Indore. The day and hour had been chosen by the astrologers as propitious. His remarks on that occasion deserve to be pondered.

"He was sure that if a Prince ascended his throne with a determination to do justice, and cherish and protect his people, no hostile stars could make his reign other than auspicious, whereas if the sovereign looked to power as an opportunity for self-indulgence and oppression, his reign would be a curse, though all the stars in heaven were favourable."



79 THE LATE SIR CHARLES WOOD, VISCOUNT HALIFAX

The author of the great Indian Educational Despatch of 1854, well deserves to be remembered. He was born in 1800, educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1821, with a double first class. In 1825 he entered Parliament in the Liberal interest. In 1832 he was returned for Halifax, which he represented for 32 years. Under Lord John Russell's administration he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and retained that office until 1852. While President of the Board of Control in the Aberdeen ministry, he sent out to India the Educational Despatch which may be said to have laid the foundation of the present system. It provided for the establishment of Indian Universities, and dealt with the whole subject very comprehensively. It is understood that the Despatch was drafted by Lord Northbrook, then Sir Charles Wood's Secretary.

In the Palmerston ministry of 1859, Sir Charles Wood became Secretary of State for India. In 1860 the Indian army was

re constituted, in 1861 the High Courts of Judicature were established on their present footing, and the functions of the Legislative Councils were defined. In 1865 he met with an accident while hunting, and the following year he had to resign his office, when he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. He seldom spoke in the House of Lords, and in 1885 he died.

80 THE LATE SIR FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K C B.

SIR F J HALLIDAY, born in 1806, was educated at St. Paul's School and Haileybury College. In 1825 he entered the service of the East India Company. After holding various posts, he rose in 1853 to be a member of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This post he held during the trying scenes of the Mutiny, and discharged it with such ability and energy, that Lord Canning described him as having been "the right hand of the Government." He received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and in 1860 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was a member of the Council of India from 1868 to 1886, when he retired. He died in 1894.



Photo by Elliott & Fry.

81. LORD HALSBURY. (C.)

THE RIGHT HON. HARDINGE STANLEY GIFFORD was born in 1825, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1832. He was called to the Bar in 1850, becoming a Queen's Counsel in 1865. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time. In 1875, though without a seat in Parliament, Mr. Disraeli made him Solicitor-General, with the honor of Knighthood. After several unsuccessful attempts, he was elected member for Lancaster in 1877, and held office till 1880 when the ministry resigned. In 1885, under the Salisbury Administration, he was made Lord Chancellor and raised to the peerage.* He held the office till the fall of the Government in 1892. He is a striking exception to the supposed axiom that no lawyer engaged in criminal cases ever reaches the highest judicial office.



From a Photo by Fradelle

82 THE RIGHT HON LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, M P (C)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, the third son of the late Duke of Abercorn, was born in 1845, and educated at Harrow. In 1864 he joined the army. Four years later, he successfully contested the county of Middlesex in the Conservative interest, and he also stood at the head of the poll at the next election in 1874. On the formation of Mr Disraeli's ministry in 1874, he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, in 1878, he became Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. He went out with his party in 1880. During the next two Conservative administrations, he filled the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.



83 THE RIGHT HON SIR WILLIAM G G V. VERNON HARCOURT,
M P (G L)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, the son of a clergyman, was born in 1827. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1851. In 1854 he was called to the Bar, and in 1866 he was made a Queen's Counsel. During this period, he frequently contributed to the press. Under the name of "Historicus," he wrote a series of letters to the *Times* on international law which were afterwards reprinted in a volume. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of International Law at Cambridge. In the same year he was elected member for Oxford in the Liberal interest. His great powers of ridicule were often directed against his friends as well as his opponents. Mr Gladstone's "grand-motherly legislation" was mercilessly exposed. To the general surprise, however, Mr Gladstone in 1873 made him Solicitor-General with the honour of knighthood. From that time he has been a staunch friend to his party. When Mr Gladstone returned to power in 1880, he was appointed Home Secretary; but on seeking re-election at Oxford, he was defeated. Mr Plimsoll, member for Derby, then generously resigned, that Sir William might obtain a

seat Since that time he has represented Derby In 1886 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which office he was reappointed in 1892 He is one of the cleverest Parliamentary debaters On the retirement of Mr Gladstone he expected to be the leader of his party, but the choice fell upon Lord Rosebery

84 MR J KEIR HARDIE, M P (Labour)

MR HARDIE, born in 1856, was a miner in Scotland He was elected President of the Ayrshire Miners' Association, and enabled to enter Parliament as a Labour representative In 1892 he was chosen member for West Ham He is an extreme Radical He came to the House of Commons, wearing a cloth cap, and in a large open carriage, with a brass band, playing a republican song He is a very different man from some of the other Labour members.

85 LORD HARRIS (C)

GEORGE ROBERT CANNING, 4th Lord Harris, is grandson of General Harris, who commanded the Madras Army in 1798, when Seringapatam was taken and Tippu Sultan killed He was born in 1851 in Trinidad, during his father's governorship there His father afterwards was Governor of Madras from 1854 to 1851 He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford Although well known as a skilful cricketer, he did not come into public notice as a statesman till 1885 He was Under-Secretary for India during Lord Salisbury's first administration, and Under-Secretary for War during his second term of office In 1890 he was appointed Governor of Bombay

86 EX-PRESIDENT GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON

MR BENJAMIN HARRISON, 23rd President of the United States, and grandson of the 9th President, was born in 1833 He was educated at the Miami University, in the State of Ohio, where he graduated at the age of 18, and distinguished himself as an extempore speaker After studying law at Cincinnati, he removed in 1854 to Indianapolis, where he has since resided His first official position was that of Crier in the Federal Court of Indianapolis In 1860 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, but resigned in 1862 to join the Union Army in the Civil War He assisted in raising the 70th Indiana Regiment, of which he was made Colonel In 1864 he was placed in command of a brigade, and so distinguished himself in several battles, that the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers was conferred upon him At the



close of the war in 1865, he returned to his duties as Reporter, but he gave it up in 1868 to become partner in a law firm. In 1880 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and the following year he was returned by that State to the United States' Senate. In 1888 he was elected President of the United States in opposition to Mr Cleveland. He bore a high character, but he was chosen by the Republicans chiefly as an advocate of protective duties in opposition to free trade. During his administration, the McKinley Tariff was passed, imposing high duties on articles necessary for the health and comfort of the people. The Sherman Act was also passed in the interest of the silver miners, authorising the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. The evils of both measures began to be felt in the country, and at the Presidential contest in 1892, his rival, Mr Cleveland, was re-elected. Mrs Harrison died of consumption during his term of office—an event which excited general sympathy.



87 THE EARL OF HARROWBY (C)

THE RIGHT HON DUDLEY FRANCIS STUART RYDER, third Earl of Harrowby, was born in 1831. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852. After leaving the University, he travelled with the late Earl of Caernarvon through parts of the East, visiting the sites of Nineveh and Babylon. In 1856 he was elected M P for Lichfield, which city he represented as Viscount Sandon till 1859. Afterwards he was thrice elected for Liverpool. As the election in 1874 he had the largest number of votes given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. He entered Parliament as a Liberal, but before long he changed his views, and has since been a steady Conservative. He took an active part in the London School Board, and in 1874 he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, an office which he filled for 4 years. In 1878 he became President of the Board of Trade. He went out of office with his colleagues in 1880, and succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father in 1882. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1885 in the Salisbury Administration, and the following year, a member of the Royal Commission on Education. In 1866 he

became President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He takes a warm interest in all subjects affecting the religious, social, and material progress of the working classes



88 THE LATE LORD HATHERLEY

THE RIGHT HON WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, Baron Hatherly, was born in 1801. He was the son of Sir Matthew Wood, twice Lord Mayor of London. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1827 he was called to the bar. In 1847 he was returned as Liberal member for Oxford, and in 1851, under

Lord John Russell's administration, he was made Solicitor-General and knighted. In 1868 he was made Lord Chancellor in Mr Gladstone's first Ministry and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Hatherley. He resigned office in 1872, in consequence of failing eyesight, and died in 1881. He was an earnest Christian and diligent student of the Bible. The *Continuity of Scripture*, by him, shows that the 66 books of the Bible are the development of one great plan. He was for 35 years a Sunday School Teacher.

89 MR TIMOTHY M HEALY, M P (Anti-Parnellite)

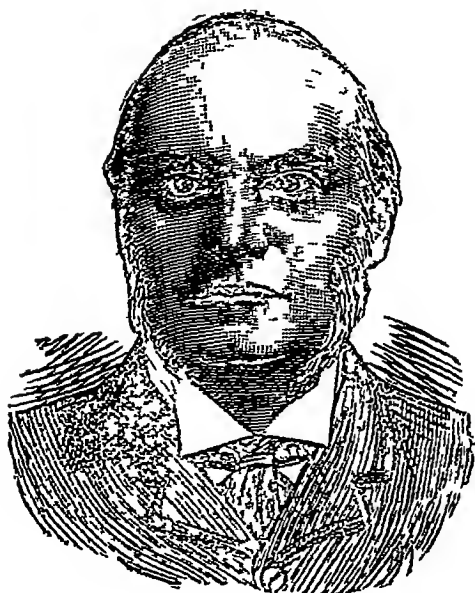
MR TIMOTHY MICHAEL HEALY was born in Ireland in 1855. He was clerk in an office, till he became secretary to Mr Parnell in 1880. He took an active part in the Land League Agitation, and was arrested on a charge of intimidation, but on trial he was acquitted. Soon after his arrest, he was elected for Wexford. During the passage of the Land Act, he carried several important amendments. One of them, the "Healy Clause," enacts that no rent shall be allowed to the landlord on the tenant's improvements. In 1881 he attended the Land League Convention in America, and spoke for it in all the principal American cities. In 1883 he was again charged with using intimidating language, and having refused to give bail for good behaviour, he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, but was released at the end of 4 months. In 1884, he was called to the Irish Bar. He took a prominent part in the struggle of 1891 against Mr Parnell's leadership.

Mr Healy is a powerful debater, but his manner is provocative and his conduct turbulent.

90 MR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, M P (C)

MR HEATON, the eldest son of Lieut-Colonel Heaton, was born in 1848, and educated at King's College, London. When only 16 years of age he emigrated to Australia, where he engaged in sheep farming, and became connected with some of the most successful newspapers in New South Wales. After his return to England, he was elected M P for Canterbury. He is a strong advocate of cheap postage and telegraph rates. A proposal for a Universal International Penny Postage System and cheap Imperial Telegraphs, was first introduced by him into Parliament. Through his exertions the postage to India and the principal colonies was in 1891 reduced to half the former rates. Mr Heaton hopes yet to secure a Universal Penny Postage.

He is author of *The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, also of a work on the *Aborigines of Australia*.



91 THE RIGHT HON BARON HERSCHEL (G L)

THE RIGHT HON FARRER HERSCHELL, the son of a clergyman, was born in 1837, and educated at University College, London, and at the University of Bonn, in Germany. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1872. In 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Carlisle. He represented the city of Durham in the Liberal interest from 1874 to 1875. In 1880 he was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr Gladstone's ministry and was knighted. In 1886 he was defeated in an election contest, but he was raised to the peerage and made Lord Chancellor. In 1888 he paid a short visit to India. He again became Lord Chancellor in Mr Gladstone's administration of 1892. He was President of the Currency Commission on the silver question.

92 THE RIGHT HON SIR M E HICKS-BEACH, BART, M P, (C)

SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS BEACH was born in London in 1837. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1858. He was made an Honorary D C L in 1878. In 1864 he was elected member for East Gloucestershire in the Conservative interest. His first office was that of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1868. When the Conservatives came into power in 1874, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1877 he was admitted to a seat in the



From a Photo by A. Buzzano

Cabinet In 1878 he was nominated Secretary of State for the Colonies. He went out of office with his party in 1880, and on Lord Salisbury's return to power in 1885, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the leadership of the House of Commons. This he held till Mr Gladstone regained office. In 1886 he was again appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but from ill health he resigned it the following year. In 1888 he was made President of the Board of Trade, a post which he held till the change of Administration in 1892.

93. LORD HOUGHTON (G L)

ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON MILNES, born in 1858, is the son of the first Baron, well known as a poet under the name of Monckton Milnes. He was Private Secretary to Earl Granville during 1883-84, and succeeded to the Peerage in 1885. In 1892 he was appointed by Mr Gladstone, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.



94 THE LATE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH (C)

THE RIGHT HON STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, born in 1818, was descended from an old Norman family. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained a 1st class classics. In 1843 he became Private Secretary to Mr Gladstone, then President of the Board of Trade. In 1851 he succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy. He first entered Parliament in 1855 as Conservative Member for Dudley. His first ministerial office was in 1859, when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Lord Derby's second ministry, in his third ministry, that of 1866, he was President of the Board of Trade. In 1868, as Secretary of State for India, he had the responsibility of the Abyssinian war. On the formation of Mr Disraeli's ministry in 1874, Sir Stafford became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on the elevation of the Premier to the Peerage, he became leader of the House of Commons. During Lord Salisbury's first administration in 1885, Sir Stafford was raised to the peerage. During Lord Salisbury's second ministry in 1886, Lord Iddesleigh was for a short time Foreign Secretary. A few days after his resignation, he died suddenly in 1887. He was held in high esteem by politicians of all parties.

95 GENERAL NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH IGNATIEFF

This Russian general and diplomatist was born in 1832. The son of a distinguished soldier, he entered the Imperial Guard when 17 years of age. During the Crimean War he served in the Baltic Provinces, and after its conclusion he became Military Attaché in London. He wrote a report on England's military position in India which so pleased the Czar that he summoned him to a personal interview at Warsaw. In 1858 he was sent on a special Mission to Khiva and Bokhara. Two years later, as Plenipotentiary to Peking, he negotiated a treaty by which the province of Ussuri was ceded to Russia. On his return he was made Director of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1864 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, where he remained till 1878. During that time he endeavoured to secure for Russia a powerful influence over the Sultan, while he seemed to take a warm interest in the welfare of the Christians in Turkey. He took a prominent part in the negotiations before and after the Russo-Turkish War. With the Turkish Plenipotentiary, he settled the terms of the treaty of San Stefano, but this was revised by the Congress at Berlin, at which he was not present. On the accession of Alexander III in 1881, Ignatieff was appointed Minister of the Interior, when he commenced a vigorous campaign against the Nihilists, winking at the persecution of Jews. His failure led to his dismissal the following year.

96. MR. COURTENAY PEREGRINE ILBERT, C S I

MR. ILBERT, born in 1841, was educated at Marlborough and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained several scholarships, and was placed in the first class in classics. After taking his degree, he studied for the Bar, to which he was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1869. For a number of years, he was connected with the Parliamentary Counsel's Office, and had a large share in drafting several important Government measures. From 1879 to 1882, he was Counsel to the Education Department, and from 1882 to 1886, Legal Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. Under Lord Ripon's administration his name was associated with a bill for the Amendment of Criminal Procedure which excited among Europeans a great amount of strong feeling. Though called the "Ilbert Bill," it is said to have been drafted by his predecessor. He drew up the Bengal Tenancy Bill, for revising the relations between landlord and tenant, which was adopted after long discussion and some changes. During Lord Dufferin's absence in Burma in 1886, he was President of the Viceroy's Council, with the powers



of the Governor-General On returning from India in 1886, he was appointed to the permanent office of Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, which he still holds

97 THE RIGHT HON SIR HENRY JAMES, M P (U L)

SIR HENRY JAMES was born in 1828, and educated at Cheltenham College He was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1852, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1869 In 1869 he was elected member for Taunton, which he represented in the Liberal interest till 1885, when he was returned for Bury In September 1873, he was appointed by Mr Gladstone Solicitor-General, and in November of the same year he was made Attorney-General and knighted He went out of office with his party in 1874, and was again appointed Attorney-General when Mr Gladstone returned to power in 1880. Mr Gladstone offered him the Lord Chancellorship in 1886, but he declined the office on account of his disapproval of the Home Rule Bill

Sir Henry James is a very able lawyer In the Parnell Commission he gave a powerful address on the history of Ireland from his point of view



98 COUNT GUSTAV SIEGMUND KALNOKY.

This distinguished Austro-Hungarian statesman, descended from an old Bohemian family, was born in Moravia in 1832. He entered the diplomatic service in 1850. After being attached to the embassies at Munich and Berlin, from 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was sent as Minister to Copenhagen, whence in 1880 he was transferred to St Petersburg. On the death of Baron Haymerle in 1881, he was recalled to Vienna to succeed him as Minister of Foreign Affairs—a post which he ably fills to the present time. His great aim has been to preserve the peace of Europe. He is highly esteemed by the Emperor, although by no means popular with his Hungarian fellow subjects.

99 THE HON SIR U JAMES KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, BART, M. P (G. L.)

SIR U. J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, born in 1844, is the eldest son of the late Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, for many years Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education. He was educated at Harrow and the London University. In 1869 he became member for Hastings. His maiden speech in Parliament was in 1870 on the Elementary Education Bill. In 1874 he brought before the House the state of the dwellings of working people in London, which led to the passing in 1875 of the Artizans'

Dwelling Act He became Under-Secretary of State for India, when Mr Gladstone's third administration was formed in 1886, and subsequently he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster In Mr Gladstone's fourth administration of 1892, he filled the office of Secretary to the Admiralty He is Vice-President of University College, London



100 THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, K G (G L)

THE RIGHT HON JOHN WODEHOUSE, born in 1826, grandson of the 2nd Baron Wodehouse, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1847, taking a first class in classics He succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Baron Wodehouse in 1846 In 1852 he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which office he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was sent to St Petersburg On his return in 1858, he resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration In 1863 he was sent on special mission to Northern Europe to endeavour to bring about

a peaceful settlement of the Schlesvig-Holstein question In 1864 he was for a short time, Under-Secretary for India, after which he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland till the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866 In 1866 he was raised to the Earldom of Kimberley From 1868 to 1870 he was Lord Privy Seal under Mr Gladstone, and Secretary of State for the Colonies till 1874 The town of Kimberley in South Africa is named after him When Mr Gladstone resumed office in 1880, Lord Kimberley was again Secretary for the Colonies till 1882. The chief event of his administration was the Boer War Towards the end of 1882 he became Secretary of State for India, an office which he again filled in the third and fourth administrations of Mr Gladstone

101 SIR HENRY SEYMOUR KING, K C I E, M P (C)

SIR H S KING, born in 1852, was educated at Charles House School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M A in 1880 He is a banker and colonial agent Not long ago, he visited India He has been one of the members for Hull since 1885 He has devoted much attention to the alleged grievances of the European Civil Servants in India



102 BARON KNUTSFORD (C)

THE RIGHT HON HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, eldest son of Sir Henry Holland, the famous physician, was born in 1825. He was educated at Hanover and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1847. In 1849 he was called to the bar. When only 26 years of age, he was engaged by Government to assist in drawing up some important Acts. He practised at the bar till 1867, when he became Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office. After holding the office three years, he was promoted to the Assistant Under-Secretaryship in the same office. He resigned in 1874 to enter Parliament. When Lord Salisbury took office in 1885, he became Financial

Secretary to the Treasury, and the following year Vice-President of the Committee of Education. In 1886 he was re-appointed to the latter office. In 1887 he became Secretary for the Colonies, and the following year he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Knutsford.

103 THE LATE M LOUIS ROSSUTH

LOUIS ROSSUTH, the leader of the Hungarian revolution, was born in 1802. His family was of noble rank, but his parents were poor. After studying law, he practised for a time. In 1832 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg. For offending against the press laws, he was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. In 1847 he was again elected to the National Diet, and became the leader of the opposition. He advocated the emancipation of the peasants, the freedom of the press, an independent government in Hungary, and constitutional government in Austria. In 1849 he induced the National Assembly to declare Hungary an independent State. Created Governor of Hungary, he entered Buda-Pesth, the capital, but was compelled to retreat on the advance of Russian troops. Accompanied by a large number of refugees, he sought shelter in Turkish territory, where they were imprisoned till peace was restored. After he was liberated, he spent several years in England, where he made several attempts to incite the Italians and Hungarians against Austria. For the last 25 years he resided at Turin, devoting himself to scientific pursuits. His 90th birth day was celebrated at Turin in 1892, when a deputation from Buda-Pesth presented to him the freedom of the city. He died in 1894.

104 PRINCE KUNG

This distinguished Chinese statesman signed, with Lord Elgin, in 1861, the Treaty of Tientsin, which for about 20 years regulated the foreign affairs of China. When the Emperor Hsien-fung was succeeded in 1861 by his infant son Tungche, the government was placed in the hands of Prince Kung, his uncle. Assisted by the late General Gordon, the Tai-ping rebellion was suppressed, Nankin was re-taken, the rebel leader committed suicide, and peace was restored except in the province of Yunnan. The Muhammadan rebellion there was likewise put down with great bloodshed.

Prince Kung sought to avoid foreign intercourse, but an opposite policy was forced upon him. The massacre, in a riot, of the French Consul at Tientsin and of some Roman Catholic priests,



was followed by indemnities and promises of religious toleration. The murder of Margary, an English officer, in 1875, enabled, Mr Wade, the English Consul, to secure the Chefoo Convention in 1876. Four additional ports were opened to trade, and regular official intercourse was established between the two nations. The following year a Chinese embassy was sent in London. In 1880, in consequence of frontier disputes in Kashgar, war with Russia was contemplated, but it was abandoned by the advice of General Gordon, and a favourable treaty of peace was negotiated by the Marquis Tseng. On his failure to bring about peace with France, Prince Ch'un, father of the new emperor, assumed direction of affairs, and in 1884 Prince Kung retired into private life.



105 MR HENRY LABOUCHERE, M P (G L)

MR LABOUCHERE was born in 1831, and educated at Harrow. In 1854 he entered the diplomatic service, through the influence of his uncle, the late Lord Taunton. He was successively *attaché* at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, St Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became Second Secretary in 1863. In 1864 he retired from the service. He was elected Liberal member for Windsor in 1865, but he was unseated the following year. For the next two years he represented Middlesex. In 1880 he was returned at the head of the poll for Northampton, which he has since represented. For several years Mr Charles Bradlaugh was his colleague. He became part proprietor of the London *Daily News*, when it was started as a penny paper in 1868. In 1877 he commenced the weekly paper, *Truth*, of which he is proprietor and editor. He is an advanced Liberal and has several times advocated the abolition of the House of Lords. His lively speeches have made him popular in the House of Commons. He is familiarly known as "Labby."

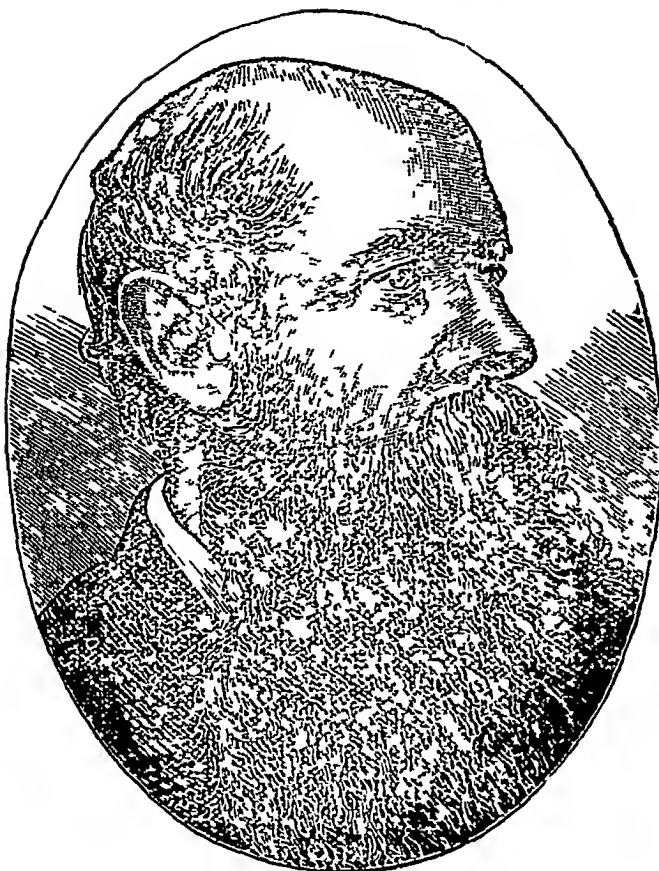
106 THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G M S I (L)

THE RIGHT HON HENRY CHARLES KEITH FITZ-MAURICE, eldest son of the 4th Marquis, was born in 1845. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was made Hon D C L in 1888. He succeeded his father in 1866. From 1868 to



1872 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and from 1872 to 1872 Under-Secretary for War. When Mr Gladstone took office again in 1880, he was for two months Under-Secretary for India, but he resigned on account of disagreement about Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland. In 1883 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne. The principal events of his administration were the suppression of Riel's rebellion, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the settlement of the North American Fisheries questions. In 1888 he succeeded the Marquis of Dufferin as Viceroy of India. Railways were considerably extended during his tenure of office, both for commercial purposes and to strengthen the north western frontier. The great fall in the value of silver led to the closing of the mints in 1893 for free coinage. His rule was also distinguished by the admission of additional non-official members into the Legislative Councils, with in some cases, the right of electing them. He was succeeded by Lord Elgin, son of the Viceroy of India during 1862-3.

The motto of the family is, "By coinage—not words." This is reversed by some so-called Indian social reformers—"By words—not courage."



107 SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART, M P (G L)

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, the nephew of Sir James Graham, was born in 1829, and privately educated. Like his father, he is a zealous advocate of the temperance movement. In 1859 he was elected M P for Carlisle. He lost his seat for that city in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic. It is sometimes called the "Permissive Bill." Its main principle is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any place a veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within their limits. Though displaced in 1865, in 1868 he was returned at the head of the poll. In 1880 he succeeded in carrying his "Local Option" resolution by a majority of 26, which before had been rejected by large majorities. In 1881 another motion was carried by a majority of 42, and a third motion in 1883 by a majority of 87. It is probable that before long Local Option will be conceded to some extent.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, an advanced Liberal, is in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords and of standing armies. He is noted for his *humorous speeches*, and is *everywhere popular*.



10b SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K. C I E (C)

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, born in 1840, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in double honours, classical and mathematical. In 1868 he was appointed Professor in the Bengal Educational Department. In 1877 he was appointed Secretary to the Simla Educational Conference, and placed on special duty to write the articles on the Feudatory States for Sir William Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Under Lord Lytton's administration, he was, in 1878, transferred to the Political Department as Press Commissioner. In 1880 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. In 1885 he was elected M. P. for North Kensington in the Conservative interest, and re-elected in 1886. He was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1890. For several years he edited the *Calcutta Review*. He is the author of a *History of India*, and of *The Golden Book of India*, containing an account of the Native Princes and Rulers.



109 LI HUNG CHANG, PRIME MINISTER OF CHINA

LI HUNG CHANG was born in 1823. In 1860 he co-operated with General Gordon in suppressing the Taeping rebellion, but he caused his resignation by putting to death a number of rebels whose lives he had promised to spare. In 1865, he was created Viceroy of two Provinces, and in 1868 Grand Chancellor. After the Tien-tsin massacre, in 1870, he was degraded on the charge of not assisting the general in command, but in 1872, under a new emperor, he was restored to office. He fixed the indemnity when Mr Margary was murdered.

He is now Viceroy of the metropolitan province, and, under the Empress mother, is the chief ruler in China. He is comparatively enlightened, encouraging coal mining, steam navigation, and railways.



110 THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY (C)

THE RIGHT HON CHARLES STEWART VANE-TEMPEST STEWART, son of the 5th Marquis, was born in 1852, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was member of Parliament for County Down from 1878 to 1884, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's second administration in 1886, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—an office which he held till 1889.

The second peer was the minister well known as Viscount Castlereagh



111 THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

SIR JOHN GEORGE E. H. D. S. CAMPBELL, called by courtesy the Marquis of Lorne, is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. He was born in 1845, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M. P. for Argyllshire in the Liberal interest from 1868 to 1878. In 1871 he married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. In 1878 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Dufferin. During his term of office, he travelled extensively. When it expired in 1883, he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne. He has written some poetry, including a translation of the Psalms, a description of Canada, and several other works.



112 THE RIGHT HON SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART, M P (U L)

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK was born in London in 1834. He was educated at Eton, but when only 14 years of age, his father took him into his bank, with which the family has been connected for several generations. In 1856 he was made a partner. He was member for Maidstone in the Liberal interest from 1870 to 1880. When defeated there, he was elected for the University of London, which he still represents. About 20 Acts have been passed mainly through his influence, among them the Bank Holidays Act, and that for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. He was elected the

first Vice-Chairman of the London County Council, and Chairman in 1890. He is a D. C. L. of Oxford, and, LL. D. of Cambridge and Dublin. As a business man, he is so highly esteemed that he was elected the first President of the Institute of Bankers.

Notwithstanding all these duties, Sir John Lubbock has found time to write on the *Origin of Civilization*, as well as to study carefully the habits of ants and bees, of which he has given an interesting account. His most popular work is on *The Pleasures of Life*, which has run through more than 20 editions.

Sir John Lubbock illustrates the truth of the proverb, "Where there's a will, there's a way." He shows that a man who makes a good use of his time, while attentive to business or official duties, may do much in the production of works for the benefit of his countrymen. He is recommended as a model to educated Hindus.

113. SIR ALFRED COMYNS LYALL, K. C. B., C. I. E.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, after holding various offices under the Government of India, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. After his retirement, he was nominated a member of the Secretary of State's Council for India.

Sir Alfred possesses considerable talents, and is the author of several works, both in prose and poetry, as, *Asiatic Studies*, *British Dominion in India*, *Verses written in India*, &c.

114. THE LATE EARL OF LYTTON, G. C. S. I., (C.)

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON, born in 1831, was the only son of the first Lord Lytton, the novelist and statesman. He was educated at Harrow and Bonn University. When 18 years of age, he was appointed attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, was minister. In 1852 he was transferred to Florence, and in 1854 to Paris. During the next 22 years he held numerous diplomatic appointments in various parts of Europe. On his father's death in 1873, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. In 1876 he was nominated by Mr. Disraeli Viceroy of India. At Delhi, on the 1st January, 1877, surrounded by all the princes of India, he presided when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of Hindustan. The other chief event of his administration was the second Afghan war. Instead of Lord Lawrence's policy of "masterly inactivity," he adopted one of advance, which cost a large sum of money and many lives. On the fall of the Disraeli ministry in 1880, he resigned, and was created an earl. In 1887 he was appointed ambassador at Paris, where he died suddenly in 1893, aged 62.



Lord Lytton wrote a number of works in prose and verse, the latter chiefly under the assumed name of Owen Meredith. In 1883 he published in two volumes, *The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton*. *Glenaveril*, *After Paradise*, and *The Ring of Amasis*, are some of his latest poems.

115 MR JUSTIN MACARTHY, M P (Anti-Parnellite)

MR JUSTIN MACARTHY, an Irish writer and politician, was born in 1830. After receiving a good education at Cork, in 1853 he became attached to a Liverpool newspaper. In 1860 he became Parliamentary reporter to the *London Morning Star*, and in 1864 its Editor. Resigning in 1868, he travelled through the United States for three years. On his return in 1872, he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1879 he was elected M P for the country of Longford, Ireland, which he at present represents. On the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party in 1890, he was elected chairman of that section which rejected the leadership of Mr Parnell. He is well-known as a novelist and historian. He has written more than a dozen novels. His most important work is *A History of Our Own Times*, an account of what has happened

from the accession of Queen Victoria to 1880 It is brilliant in style and impartial *The Epoch of Reform and History of The Four Georges*, are other works from his pen



116. THE LATE RIGHT HON SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

This eminent Canadian statesman was born at Glasgow in 1815, and educated at Kingston, Canada. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1836. After holding various offices, he was appointed Prime Minister of Canada in 1858. He was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference in 1886-87, when most of the British Provinces of North America were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada. In 1867, when the new Constitution came into force, he was called upon to form the first Government, and was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. In 1871 he was nominated one of the Joint High Commissioners to settle the Alabama claims, which resulted in the Treaty of Washington. In 1878 he became Premier and Minister of the Interior. During the summer of 1880 he visited England to arrange about the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council in 1872, and knighted in 1878. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D C L. He died in 1893.



117 THE LATE SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER MAINE,
K C. S I, D C L

The late SIR HENRY MAINE, born in 1822, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took a brilliant degree in 1842. After acting as a tutor, when only 25 years of age, he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge. In 1850 he was called to the Bar, and four years later he was appointed Reader of Jurisprudence at the Temple, when he resigned his Cambridge Professorship. In 1861 he published his great work on *Ancient Law*, and the following year he was appointed Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India—an office which he held for 7 years. On his return to England, he became Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. In 1871 he was knighted and made a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In the same year he published his *Village Communities in the East and West*. In 1877 he was appointed Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Among his other works may be mentioned *The Early History of Institutions*, and *Dissertations on Early Law Custom*. He died in 1888, aged 66. He is considered one of the ablest writers in Ancient Law.

His opinion of *Caste* should be pondered by its defenders. In

Ancient Law, he characterises it as, "The most disastrous and blighting of human institutions"

There are educated Hindus who, by sophistry, attempt to defend superstitious usages as in harmony with modern knowledge. In a Calcutta Convocation Address, he said "*There can be no greater mistake, and under the circumstances of the country no more destructive mistake*"



118. THE RIGHT HON. HENRY MATTHEWS, M P (C)

MR MATTHEWS was born in 1826 in Ceylon, where his father was a judge. Having graduated at the University of Paris, he afterwards graduated B A, and LL B, at the University of London, where he obtained the University Law Scholarship. In 1845, when only 19 years of age, he was admitted at Lincoln's Inn and in 1850 he was called to the Bar. In 1868 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and was elected as Conservative Member for Dungarvon. From 1872 to 1876 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. He took part in some of the most celebrated trials of recent times. In 1886 he was elected one of the members for Birmingham—the first Conservative ever appointed. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's second administration, the same year, he was made Home Secretary—an office which he held till he went out with his party in 1892.

119 THE LATE SIR RICHARD MEADE, K C S I

SIR RICHARD MEADE, born in 1821, received a commission in the army at the age of 17. During the Indian Mutiny, he served with great distinction under Sir Hugh Rose. At the siege of Gwalior he entered alone into Sindhia's palace, filled with armed and fanatical soldiers, and induced them to lay down their arms. It was through him that, after 9 months' pursuit, Tantia Topi was taken. After a further term of military duty, he entered the political service, in which he filled post after post with great credit to himself. After acting as Commissioner of Mysore, he was appointed Resident at the Court of the Nizam, considered the highest political office. He took a very warm interest in the improvement of the State, and at the time of his death in 1894, he was Chairman of the Nizam's Railway.

120 THE RIGHT HON ARNOLD MORLEY, M P (G L)

MR ARNOLD MORLEY, born in 1849, is the fourth son of the late Mr Samuel Morley, a well-known philanthropist. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M A in 1874. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple in 1873, and practised as a lawyer for some years. In 1880 he was elected member for Nottingham, the eastern division of which he still represents. In 1886 he was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. On Mr Gladstone's return to office in 1892, Mr Morley was appointed Postmaster-General, in which office he has made several reforms.

121 THE RIGHT HON JOHN MORLEY, M P (G L)

MR JOHN MORLEY, born in 1838, was educated at Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1859. He was called to the Bar in 1873. He was for some time editor of the *Interary Gazette*, and from 1867 to 1882 editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. For three years also he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. After some unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, in 1883 he was elected for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which he has since represented. When Mr Gladstone proposed his Home Rule Scheme, Mr Morley was one of his ablest and most zealous supporters, and in 1886 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in



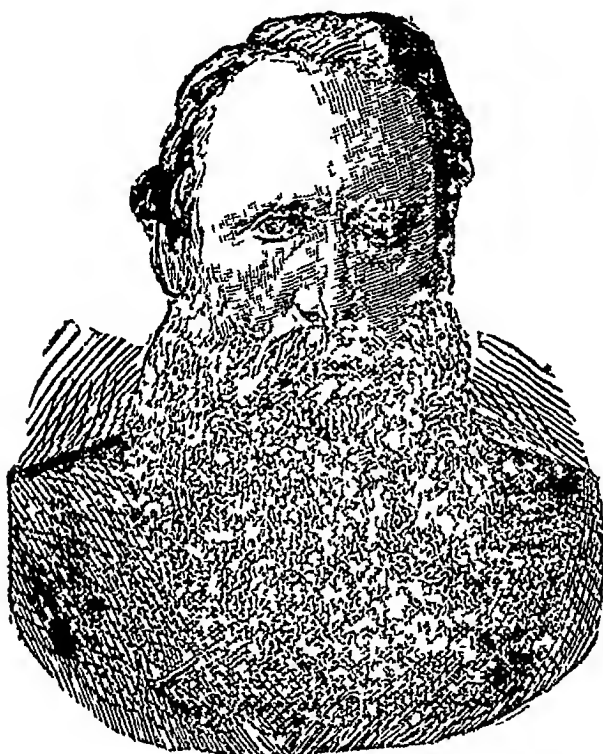
the Cabinet On Mr Gladstone's return to power in 1892, Mr Morley was reappointed

Mr Morley is editor of the *English Men of Letters Series*, and author of several works

122 SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K C S I, D C L, P H D

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, born in 1819, was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and entered the Bengal Service in 1837 After holding several appointments, he was made in 1867 Provisional Member of the Governor-General's Council, and the following year Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces From 1874 to 1876, when he retired, he was Finance Minister At home he was member of the Council of India from 1876 to 1885, when he became Principal of the University of Edinburgh in succession to the late Sir Alexander Grant During the whole of his Indian career, he took a warm interest in education, and in every movement for the benefit of the people He is a dis-

tinguished Arabic scholar, and has written *The Life of Mahomet and Annals of the Early Caliphate*, based on original sources. He is also author of a valuable little work, *The Koran, its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures*



123 THE RIGHT HON ANTHONY J. MUNDELLA M. P. (G L)

MR MUNDELLA, born in 1825, is the son of an Italian refugee. After receiving a liberal education, he was a manufacturer in Nottingham for a number of years. In 1852 he was Sheriff of Nottingham, and in 1859 he organised the first Court of Arbitration between employers and their workmen. Since 1868 he has been one of the members for Sheffield. He was Vice-President of the Council of Education from 1880 to 1885 during Mr Gladstone's second administration, during his third and fourth administrations he was President of the Board of Trade. In 1894, he resigned office on account of his connection with a company, whose proceedings were challenged.

124 BARON NAPIER OF ETTRICK, K T

THE RIGHT HON FRANCIS NAPIER, eldest son of the 8th Baron Napier of Merchistown, was born in 1819, succeeding his father in 1834. In 1840 he was made attaché to the embassy at Vienna. Afterwards he held various diplomatic appointments at Naples, St Petersburg, Washington, the Hague and Berlin. In 1886 he was appointed Governor of Madras. In 1872, on the assassination of Lord Mayo, he became acting Viceroy of India, and was raised to the British peerage as Lord Ettrick. After his return to England, he took an active part in the management of the London School Board. He was also Chairman of the Crofter Commission to inquire into the condition of the small farmers in the Highlands of Scotland.

125 GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLIE NORMAN, G C B

SIR HENRY NORMAN, born in 1826, joined the Bengal army in 1844. He served throughout the Punjab campaign, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojarat. For six years he was employed on the Peshawar frontier, taking part in several expeditions. He also served throughout the Mutiny, including the siege of Delhi, the relief and capture of Lucknow. He rose to be Military Secretary to the Government of India, and for 7 years he was a member of Council, twice acting as its President during the absence of the Viceroy. On his retirement, he was made a member of the Secretary of State's Council in London. Afterwards he was for 5 years Governor of Jamaica, and in 1888 he was appointed Governor of Queensland. In 1893 he was offered the Viceroyship of India, but declined it on account of his age.

126 THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK, K G. (U L)

THE RIGHT HON THOMAS GEORGE BARING, born in 1826, eldest son of the first baron, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1846. He was successively Private Secretary at the Board of Trade, at the Home Office, and the India Office. While with Sir Charles Wood at the last, he is understood to have drafted the celebrated Indian Educational Despatch of 1854. In 1857 he was elected M P for Penryn and Falmouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest till 1866, where he became a peer on the death of his father. He was a Lord of the Admiralty, 1857-8, Under-Secretary for India, 1859-61, Under-Secretary for War, 1861-66. On the accession to power of Mr Gladstone in 1868, he was re-appointed Under-Secretary for War. On the assassination of Earl Mayo, he succeeded him as Governor-General of India, 1872-76. The chief events of his administration were the Bengal Famine of 1874, and the visit of the Prince of Wales in



1875 In 1876 he resigned on account of his disagreement with Mr Disraeli about the policy to be pursued in Afghanistan The plans of the latter were afterwards carried out, with disastrous results, by Lord Lytton From 1880 to 1885 he was First Lord of the Admiralty In 1884 he was sent as Lord High Commissioner to Egypt, to inquire into its finances In recognition of his services, he was created Earl of Northbrook Differing from Mr Gladstone in his Home Rule policy, he did not join the ministry in 1886

127 NUBAR PASHA

This Egyptian statesman, born in 1825, is an Armenian of Smyrna by birth He was educated in Switzerland and France As secretary and interpreter he served Mehemet Ali, Ibrahim, and

Abbas Pashas, and in 1850 he was sent to London to obtain the recognition of the last as Viceroy Under Said Pasha he promoted the railway between Alexandria and Suez Under Ismail Pasha he became Minister of Public Works in 1864, and of Foreign Affairs in 1868 At Constantinople and Paris, he conducted the negotiations regarding the Suez Canal, and, though a Christian, he was made a Pasha by the Sultan He also obtained in 1867 the firman by which the title of Khedive (Viceroy of the Sultan) was sanctioned With him originated the institution of courts of justice, composed partly of Europeans, partly of Egyptians Since that time he has been repeatedly in high office, and as often dismissed



128 Mr WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P (Anti-Parnellite)

Mr O'BRIEN was born in 1852, and educated at Queen's College, Cork At first he devoted himself to journalism, writing for *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland* In 1853 he entered parliament as Nationalist member for Mallow, in 1887, he became one of the members for Cork, which he still represents. In Parliament he is a bitter speaker, and he has been "suspended" for a breach of the rules of the House He has been four times imprisoned under the Coercion Act for what he regarded as curtailments of public liberty During one of his imprisonments he wrote a novel, entitled, *When we were Boys*, dealing with Irish life In 1890, when summoned to appear on a political charge, he escaped with Mr Dillon to the United States, where he addressed many meetings On his return in 1891, he was arrested and imprisoned in Ireland Mr O'Brien had been a zealous follower of Mr. Parnell, but at the split in 1891, he took part against him.



129 M ÉMILE OLLIVIER

This French statesman was born in 1825, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1847. After the Revolution in 1848, he held office for a short time, but returned to the bar in 1849. In 1859 he was elected to the Corps Législatif. For a time he was a

prominent member of the opposition, but he gradually withdrew from it. In 1869 he was invited by the Emperor to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body. This he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published, he himself taking the portfolio of Justice. A few months of reform were cut short by the declaration of war with Prussia, the consequences of which Ollivier said he accepted "with a light heart." On the fall of the ministry in August, he went to Italy, but returned to Paris in 1872. In 1874 he took his seat in the French Academy. Afterwards he supported the pretensions of Prince Napoleon. He has published numerous works, chiefly legal.

130 THE HON SIR HENRY PARKES, G. C. M. G.

This noted Australian statesman, born in England in 1815, is the son of a farmer. He was apprenticed to a trade in Birmingham, where he married in 1836. Three years later, he emigrated to Sydney in Australia. About 1848 he commenced a daily paper, called *The Empire*, which he conducted for 7 years. In 1854 he was elected member for Sydney. In 1866, as Colonial Secretary, he was the minister who passed the Public Schools Act of that year, and he was President of the Council of Education from 1867 to 1870. In 1872 he was entrusted with the formation of a ministry, and he held office as Premier until 1875. In 1874 he received the Gold Medal of the Cobden Club for his services in the cause of free trade. In 1877 he became Premier a second time, and he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George. The following year he received the Grand Cross of the same order. In 1878 he became Premier for the third time. Under medical advice, he went, in 1881, on a short visit to America and England, where he was publicly entertained. On his return to Sydney, he was received with enthusiasm. In 1887 he formed his fourth ministry. He also visited England as representative of New South Wales at the Colonial Conference which met in London. He presided at the great Conference, held at Sydney in 1891, to consider the question of Australian Federation. He has written his autobiography, *Fifty Years of the Making of Australian History*.

131 THE LATE MR CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M. P.

The late MR PARNELL was born in Ireland in 1846. His father was descended from an old English family, his mother was an American, the daughter of Admiral Stewart. After his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, he went on a long tour through the United States. On his return he was made High Sheriff of the county Wicklow. In 1875 he was elected M. P. for



the county of Meath. In Parliament he commenced what was called the policy of "obstruction," hindering by every means in his power the passing of bills to which he objected. In 1878 he was elected President of the Irish organisation in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation. The following year he was chosen President of the Irish National Land League. Its objects were to bring about a reduction of rents, and to facilitate the purchase of land by the occupiers. He then sailed for America to raise funds. In 1880 he took an active part in organising the Land League. As many crimes were committed in connection with the movement, Government brought in a Coercion Bill and an Army Bill. For 7 weeks Mr Parnell and his colleagues opposed their passing, and once he and 34 of his followers were removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for causing obstruction in the House. The system, called boycotting from Captain Boycott, one of its victims, was adopted, somewhat like caste ostracism in India. People were forbidden to sell to or buy from any one who became an object of displeasure. Mr Parnell was arrested and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol, while

the Land League was declared to be illegal. Upon this he and his associates issued a manifesto, urging the people not to pay rent. After a few months he was released. In 1883 the sum of £35,000 was presented to him as a testimonial. The Land League was revived under the name of the National League. When the new Parliament assembled in 1886, Mr Parnell had 85 Irish members obedient to his will, and could turn the scale between Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Commons. This led Mr Gladstone to propose Home Rule for Ireland, but he was defeated. A commission was appointed to inquire into the charges contained in a pamphlet published at *The Times* Office, entitled "Parnellism and Crime." He was charged with conspiracy, and an attempt to separate Ireland from England. The trial lasted 128 days. One of the most damaging letters was proved to be a forgery, and its author committed suicide. Mr Parnell brought an action for libel against *The Times*, and was awarded £5,000 in damages. The "uncrowned King of Ireland" was dethroned in 1890. He was convicted of having committed adultery with the wife of his friend Captain O'Shea. The majority of his followers then refused to acknowledge him as their leader, and became known as Anti-Parnellites. He died the following year.

132 THE LATE SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK, born in 1810, the son of a London solicitor, entered the Inner Temple at the age of 18. Admitted as a barrister in 1836, he was first brought prominently before the public by the Daniel O'Connell case in 1843. Though nearly junior counsel, an objection which he raised led the proceedings to be quashed, and the prisoners set at liberty. In 1852 he was appointed Legal Member of the Council of India. His name may be coupled with those of Macaulay, Sir Henry Maine, and others among the authors of the Indian Codes, those remarkable summaries of law. On the retirement of Sir James Colville in 1859, Mr Peacock succeeded him, was made President of the Legislative Council of India, and was knighted. In 1862, when the Indian judicial institutions were remodelled, he became Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal. In 1870 Sir Barnes returned to England, and in 1872 was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He held the office till his death in 1890. He was the last acting paid member.

133 SIR J W PEASE, BART (G L)

SIR JOSEPH WHITWELL PEASE, born in 1828, is the son of the late Joseph Pease, a coal and ironstone mine owner in the north of England. He was privately educated. In 1865 he was elected member for South Durham which he represented for 20 years. Since 1885 he has been member for Barnard Castle. In 1882 he was created a baronet. He is a member of the Society of Friends, one of whose leading features is their opposition to war. Sir Joseph is President of the Peace Society. He has also taken a very warm interest in the suppression of the opium trade between India and China, and he is President of the Anti-Opium Society.

134 THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL, M P (U L)

MR PEEL, Speaker (1893) of the House of Commons, was born in 1829, and is the youngest son of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1865 he was elected member for Warwick in the Liberal interest, which he represented till 1885, when he was returned for Warwick and Leamington. After holding several appointments, in 1884 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and as he has filled the office with dignity and impartiality, he has been repeatedly re-elected.

135 LIEUT-GENERAL SIR LEWIS PELLY (C)

SIR LEWIS PELLY, born in 1825, is one of the "soldier politicians," some of whom have greatly distinguished themselves. He entered the Indian army, but from his knowledge of the native languages and character, he was often employed on special missions. He was Persian Interpreter to General John Jacob and Political Secretary to Sir James Outram during the Persian expedition of 1857. In 1859 he was Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, in 1860-61 he served on a special mission through Persia, Herat, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. In 1862 he was Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. In 1865 he was employed on a special mission to the capital of the Wahabis of Central Arabia. Afterwards he negotiated a treaty with the Sultan of Muscat for anti-slavery and telegraphic purposes. In 1872-73 he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on an anti-slavery mission to the East Coast of Africa and Arabia. In 1873 he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Rajaputana, in 1874 he was



From a Photo by Russell and Son

sent to Baroda as Special Commissioner to arrest the Gaiikwar and take charge of the State. Lastly, he was Envoy Extraordinary for Afghan Affairs. In 1885 he was elected Conservative member for North Hackney, London, and re-elected in 1886. Few officers have had such a varied and distinguished career.

136 THE LATE SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, K. C. S. I.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE became an ensign in the Bengal Army in 1828, and after an honourable service of 40 years, he rose to be Major-General. But from the first he was mainly a political officer—one of the soldier-politicians, like Malcolm and Munro. When Lower Burma was taken in 1852-53, Captain Phayre was looked upon as the man best fitted to administer the conquered territory, and in January 1853, as Commissioner, he arrived at Rangoon with the Governor-General's proclamation annexing Pegu to the British dominions. A year or two afterwards Major Phayre, as interpreter, told the Burmese envoys in Calcutta, who had come to seek restitution of the captured provinces, that "as long as the sun shines in the heavens, the British flag shall wave over these possessions." In 1862 Sir Arthur was appointed the first Chief Commissioner of British Burma. In 1867 he retired. In 1874 he was appointed Governor of Mauritius, a post which he held for 4 years. His death took place in 1885. Sir J. W. Kaye says of him that he is "entitled to a place in the very foremost rank of those Indian administrators who have striven to make our rule a blessing to the people of India, and have not failed in the attempt."



137. THE RIGHT HON BARON PLAYFAIR (G L.)

BARON PLAYFAIR, long known as Sir Lyon Playfair, was born at Meerut in 1819, and educated at St Andrews University, Scotland. At a very early age he took a special interest in chemistry. After several years of study, he was put in charge of some large calico-print works. In 1843 he removed to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. From 1856 to 1869, he was Professor of Chemistry in the Edinburgh University. He served on numerous Royal Commissions, and took a leading part in the great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862. His political life began in 1868, when he was returned in the Liberal interest by the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews. He became Postmaster-General 1873-74, and Deputy Speaker for 1880 to 1883, when he was knighted. In 1886 he was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and in 1892 he was created Baron Playfair. He has distinguished himself by his speeches on education and sanitary questions, and has published numerous papers on scientific subjects.



138. M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF

Of all Russian statesmen, this man is the most detested abroad. Under Alexander II he occupied but a secondary place, but under Alexander III, who was his pupil, his influence has almost overshadowed the throne. He exercises an ascendancy which constitutes one of the darkest shadows of the reign. He is a narrow-minded man, unscrupulous in misrepresenting his opponents, fiercely ambitious. He is now Minister of Worship, and the religious persecutions, undertaken at his instigation, have since been carried on with redoubled vigour now that he himself superintends their execution. It is he who keeps alive in the Czar the belief that he is the representative of God upon earth, and that the population of his endless Empire exists only to obey his will.*

139. GENERAL SIR HARRY NORTH DALRYMPLE PRENDERGAST, K C B

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, born in 1834, served in Persia in 1857. He gained the Victoria Cross for signal bravery at Mundisore in 1858, where he was severely wounded, and served throughout the Central India campaign under Sir Hugh Rose. He took part in the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the action before

* Abridged from *The Leisure Hour*, 1891-92, pp 317, 318



Magdala When it was seen that war with King Theebaw was inevitable, General Prendergast was appointed in command of the expeditionary force. On the King's refusal of the terms proposed, he issued a proclamation, that as no improvement could be hoped for in the "condition of affairs in Upper Burma, the Government of India had decided that his Majesty should cease to reign." The troops proceeded up the Irawadi, and after several engagements, reached Mandalay on November 28, 1885, when the city and palace were surrounded by troops. The next day the king surrendered. In December 1885, General Prendergast was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. After commanding for a time all the troops in Burma, he was appointed successively Resident at Trevandrum, Mysore, and Baroda.



140 THE LATE SIR HENRY RAMSAY

When a captain in the Indian Army, Sir Henry Ramsay was placed in 1856 in charge of Kumaun, a district on the Himalayas, with Almora as its headquarters. It remained under his care till 1883. He so identified himself with his district and laboured so zealously for its improvement, that he was called, "King of Kumaun." Sir Henry was a liberal supporter of every philanthropic movement, and so noted for his interest in Missions, that he was chosen Chairman of the Indian Decennial Missionary Conference, which met in Calcutta in 1882. He died recently.



141 LORD REAY, D C L, G C I E.

SIR DONALD JAMES MACKAY, son of Baron Mackay, was born in Holland in 1839. He was educated at the University of Leyden, where he graduated as D C L in 1861. In the same year he became attaché to the Dutch Legation in London, and held that post till 1865, when he was transferred to the Netherlands India Office in Holland, where he remained till 1869. He succeeded to his father's title in 1876, and became a naturalized British subject, in 1881 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom. In 1885 he was appointed Governor of Bombay, an office which he held for 5 years. On her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, he was made a Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. An account of his administration has been published by Sir W W Hunter. Both in England and India, Lord Reay has taken a warm interest in education and other measures for the benefit of the people.

142 THE HON CECIL RHODES

This gentleman is the leading statesman in South Africa. He is the younger son of an English gentleman, who, after education at College, went out to Africa. For some time he met with little

success, but by combining several diamond mines under his direction, he amassed so large a fortune that he was called "the Diamond King." He entered the Cape Parliament as member for West Barkley, where he took the lead of the English party. On the downfall of Sir Gordon Sprigg's ministry in 1890, he was appointed Premier, and he has held office ever since. Mr Rhodes is Chairman of the British South Africa Company, and when the trouble began with Lobengula in September, 1893, he went to Fort Salisbury to direct the operations against him. He advocates the confederation of all the South African States under the Imperial suzerainty of Great Britain, with internal autonomy.



From a Photo by Lock and Whitfield

143 HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K G (C)

THE RIGHT HON CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, 6th Duke, was born in 1818, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. He first entered the army and became aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wel-

lington and Viscount Hardinge In 1841 he was elected Conservative member for West Sussex Under Lord Derby in 1859, he became President of the Poor Law Board The following year he succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond, to which dukedom was added in 1876 that of Gordon He was President of the Board of Trade during 1867-1868 On the death of Lord Derby, the Duke became Conservative leader in the House of Lords till Mr Disraeli was elevated to the Peerage in 1876 In the Disraeli ministry of 1874, he became Lord President of the Council During his tenure of that office he introduced the Agricultural Holdings Bill to facilitate the purchase of small pieces of land On the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881, he agreed that Lord Salisbury should become leader in the House of Lords, and served under him, first as President of the Board of Trade and then as Secretary for Scotland



144 THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K G, G C S I (G L)

THE RIGHT HON GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, born in 1827, is the only son of the first Earl of Ripon In 1859 he succeeded both to his father's titles and those of his uncle Earl de

Grey He first entered the public service as attaché to a special mission to Brussels in 1849 Under his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich, he was in 1852 elected member for Hull in the Liberal interest In 1859, the year in which he entered the House of Lords, he became Under-Secretary for War, and in 1861 he was made Under-Secretary for India Having shown great efficiency in the subordinate position, in 1863 he was appointed Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet He held this office for 3 years, and when Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the ministry, he became Secretary of State for India On Mr Gladstone's accession to office in 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council In 1871 he was Chairman of the Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington For his services in that capacity he was created Marquis of Ripon In 1874 he became a Roman Catholic On the return of Mr Gladstone to power in 1880, he was appointed Viceroy of India The chief event of his administration was the Ilbert Bill of 1883, which greatly irritated Anglo-Indians as they considered that it deprived them of rights which they had enjoyed for centuries. On the other hand, he was exceedingly popular with Indians When he left Bombay, there was a grand demonstration In Mr Gladstone's short Home Rule administration in 1886, he was First Lord of the Admiralty When Mr Gladstone resumed office in 1892, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies.

145 GENERAL LORD ROBERTS, G C B, V C

GENERAL FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS is a soldier rather than a statesman, but as he had a considerable influence latterly in the administration of India, his career may be briefly noticed

General Roberts, born in 1832, was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe In 1851 he joined the Bengal artillery as second lieutenant, and gradually rose to be Lieutenant-General in 1883 He served throughout the mutiny, taking part in the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, and gained the Victoria Cross for rescuing a standard During the Abyssinian Expedition, he superintended the re-embarkation of the army At the beginning of the Afghan war in 1878, he was placed in command of the Kurram Field Force, and distinguished himself by his attack on the Peiwar Kotal (ridge) When the second Afghan war was necessitated by the massacre of the mission at Cabul, General Roberts were placed in command of the army of invasion. After defeating the Afghans at Charasiah, he re-occupied Cabul in October, 1879 The following year, when Ayoub Khan threatened to attack Candahar, General Roberts marched with 9,000 to its relief, defeated Ayoub Khan, and put an end to the war. From

1881 to 1885, he commanded the troops in the Madras Presidency, after which he was made Commander-in-Chief in India. It is chiefly through him that so much has been done by railways and otherwise to strengthen the north-western frontier. In 1893 he returned to England, and was succeeded by General White.



146 THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K G (G L)

THE RIGHT HON ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMEROSE, 5th Earl of Rosebery, was born in London in 1847, and educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1868 he succeeded his grandfather. His first speech in Parliament was in 1871, when Mr Gladstone chose him to second the address to the crown. He was Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office from 1881 to 1883, when he resigned. In 1884 he became First Commissioner of Works. In Mr Gladstone's administration of 1886 he was appointed to the distinguished position of Foreign Secretary. Although he held office only for six months, he won high approval by the ability with which he conducted difficult questions connected with the Russo-Turkish war. He was re-appointed to the office on Mr Gladstone's return to power in 1892.

In 1889 he was elected Chairman of the London County Council, over which he presided with great success, but owing to his many public duties he had to resign the following year

In 1878 he married Hannah, the only child of Baron Mayer de Rothschild, the Jewish millionaire She died in 1890

Lord Rosebery is one of the ablest statesmen of the day, as a speaker, he is ready and humorous When Mr Gladstone retired from public life in 1894, he chose Lord Rosebery to succeed him as Prime Minister



147 SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, M. P. (G L.)

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL was born in Ireland in 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin At first he practised as a solicitor at Belfast, but coming to England, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859. Commencing his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader writer, he gradually acquired reputation as a lawyer, till he is now without a rival in his profession. For several years he has been engaged in every case of great importance. He increased his reputation in 1869 by his masterly speech and cross-examination of witnesses at the Parnell Commission. In 1880 he was returned as Liberal Member for Dundalk, in 1885, 1886, and 1892 he was chosen as one of

the members for London. He was Attorney-General in the Gladstone administration of 1886, when he was knighted. The salary is £7,000 a year. When he re-assumed office in 1892, contrary to the usual custom, he gave up his private practice



From a Photo by Lombardi

148. MR G W E. RUSSELL, M P (G L)

MR. GFORGE WILLIAM ERSKINE RUSSELL, son of Lord Charles James Fox Russell, and grandson of the 6th Duke of Bedford, was born in London in 1853. He was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1876. He entered the Inner Temple, 1875, and was elected in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in 1880 and 1885. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1883-5, and was appointed Under-Secretary for India in 1892. In the same year he was elected member for North Bedfordshire. On the change of ministry in 1894, he was transferred to the Home Office. He is author of *Life of Gladstone* (Prime Minister Series), of *George Eliot, The Trustees of Posterity*, and some other works

149 HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K. G. (C)

The 7th Duke of Rutland, long known as Lord John Manners, was born in 1818. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A., in 1839. In 1841 he was, with Mr Gladstone, elected M. P. for Newark in the Conservative interest. His maiden speech was made the following year, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws. He opposed Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-46, and from that time was a staunch Conservative. During Lord Derby's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd administrations he held the office of First Commissioner of Works, with a seat in the Cabinet. When the Conservatives returned to power in 1874 under Mr Disraeli, he was appointed Postmaster General, and acted till 1880. He held the office again in 1885-86. In 1886 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the 2nd Salisbury administration, and in 1888 he succeeded his brother as Duke of Rutland. His publications include some poems, written when he was a young man, sketches of travel, and speeches.



From a Photo by Elliott and Fry

150 THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K G (C)

THE RIGHT HON ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOYNE CECIL is the most distinguished Conservative statesman of the present day (1894). He was born in 1830, educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. As Lord Robert Cecil, he was elected for Stamford in 1853, which he represented until his succession to the Marquisate in 1868. Previously in 1865, on the death of his elder brother, he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranbourne. In 1866 Lord Derby appointed him Secretary of State for India, but he resigned the following year on account of a difference of opinion on the extension of the suffrage to which he was opposed. In 1869 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. When Mr Disraeli returned to office in 1874, he was re-appointed Secretary of State for India. At the close of the war between Turkey and

Servia, he was sent as special ambassador to Constantinople. When the Treaty of San Stefano was revised by the Congress at Berlin, he and Lord Beaconsfield were the English representatives. On their return they met with an enthusiastic reception, and were entertained at a grand banquet in London. When his party was defeated in 1880, he went out of office. On the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881, he was elected leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords—a position which he still holds. When Mr Gladstone was defeated in 1885, Lord Salisbury took office as Premier. His short tenure of power was marked by the annexation of Burma. Early next year the Liberals resumed office, but after the general election in 1886, he became Prime Minister for the second time. While in this position, the Queen's Jubilee took place, and she honoured him by visiting him at Hatfield, his residence. In 1892, the Conservative Ministry was defeated, and Mr Gladstone formed his fourth Administration. Lord Salisbury is the vigorous opponent of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and is the foremost debater in the House of Lords. In his younger days he contributed to the *Quarterly Review*. He now seeks relaxation in the study of chemistry and electricity.



151. THE LATE COUNT PETER SCHOUVALOFF

This Russian diplomatist was born in 1827. He entered the army, and rapidly rose to be a general in the Imperial Guard. From 1864 to 1866 he was Governor of the Baltic Provinces, and

was then appointed Chief of the Secret Police. In 1878 he was sent to London to assure the British Government that the Czar had no intention of permanently occupying Khiva—an assurance afterwards belied by facts. As he was high in the confidence of the Czar, jealousy on the part of Prince Gortschakoff is said to have led to his appointment as ambassador at London in 1874. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, when war seemed imminent between England and Russia, his efforts were directed to the maintenance of peace. After the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano, he went to St Petersburg, and succeeded in obtaining the Czar's consent to a revision of that treaty by the Congress of Berlin, at which he was second Russian Plenipotentiary. In 1879 he returned to St Petersburg, visiting on his way the principal European Courts. He died in 1889, aged 62.



152 MR C E SCHWANN, M P (G L)

MR SCHWANN, born in 1844, was educated at Owen's College, Manchester and University College, London. He is a merchant, and was Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He was elected one of the members for Manchester in 1886, which he still represents. He has taken an interest in Indian affairs.

153. SIR A. R. SCOBLE, K C S I, M. P. (C)

SIR A. SCOBLE, born in 1831, was educated at the City of London School, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856. From 1872 to 1877, he was Advocate-General and member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, from 1886 to 1891 he was Legal Member of the Council of India. In 1892 he was elected one of the members for London.



(154 THE EARL OF SELBORNE, (U.L.)

THE RIGHT HON. ROUNDSELL PALMER was born in 1812. He was educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained the prizes for Latin and English verse, and grad-

uated as first class in classics in 1834. When 22 years of age, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1837. In 1847 he was elected as Liberal member for Plymouth, and from 1861 to 1872 he sat for Richmond. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the Palmerston Ministry, and was knighted. In 1863 he became Attorney-General, and retired in 1866 with Lord John Russell's second administration. In 1871 he was counsel for Her Majesty's Government at Geneva on the Abalama claims. On the retirement of Lord Hatherley in 1872, Sir Roundell Palmer was appointed Lord Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage. In 1873 he was able by the Judicature Act to carry out the plans of his predecessors for the fusion of law and equity. He went out of office in 1874 on the defeat of the Liberal party, but was reappointed Lord Chancellor on Mr Gladstone's return to power in 1880. In 1882 he was created Earl of Selborne. On the formation of Mr Gladstone's third Government in 1886, he refused to join the Cabinet owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists. His Lordship takes a warm interest in all philanthropic and religious work. He has been a Sunday School teacher for many years, and he has edited the *Book of Praise*, selected from the best English Hymn-Writers.

155 THE RIGHT HON GEORGE JOHN SHAW-LEFEVRE, M P. (G L)

MR SHAW-LEFEVRE was born in 1832, and received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1856. In 1863 he was elected M P for Reading in the Liberal interest, and represented it till 1885, when he was defeated. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866, and held some other offices till 1880, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Buildings in succession to Mr Adam, who resigned that office when appointed Governor of Madras. As First Commissioner he made great improvements in the streets of London. On the death of Mr Fawcett in 1884, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and marked his tenure of office by the introduction of sixpenny telegrams. In 1886 he was elected for Bradford, which he still represents. He was re-appointed First Commissioner of Works in Mr Gladstone's ministry of 1892. He has published some useful works on the English and Irish Land Questions.

156. THE LATE VISCOUNT SHERBROOKE.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE was born in 1811. He was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833. He was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834, and became a private tutor at Oxford. In 1842 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and the same year he went to Australia, where he was very successful as a lawyer. He was a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council from 1843 to 1850. On his return to England, he was elected in the Liberal interest for Kidderminster, 1852-59, for Calne, 1859-68, and then he became first member for the University of London. Having distinguished himself by an attack on Mr Disraeli's budget of 1852, he held in succession several offices in the Liberal administration. In 1864 he resigned his post of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education in consequence of a vote of censure carried against his department, but he was afterwards cleared from all blame. In 1866 he became leader of the seceding Liberals, called the Adullamites,¹ and his vigorous attacks upon the Government Reform Bill was mainly instrumental in leading to its rejection. He refused office under Lord Derby, but in 1868 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr Gladstone. His proposed tax on matches in 1871 had to be withdrawn. In 1873 he was transferred to the Home Office, and resigned with his party the following year. When the Liberals returned to power in 1880, he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Sherbrooke, and ceased to take much part in public life. In 1884 he published *Poems of a Life*, mostly written when he was a young man. He died in 1892 aged, 81.

157 THE HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

This American statesman, born in 1823, is brother of the late distinguished General Sherman. After completing his education, he began in 1844 to practice as a lawyer. He entered Congress as a Republican, and was a member of the House of Representatives from 1855 to 1861. He was elected to the Senate in 1861, and afterwards re-elected. In 1877 he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury by President Hayes, an office which he held to the close of his administration. Through him in 1890 the Sherman Act was passed, requiring the purchase monthly by Government of silver to the value of 4,500,000 dollars. It was carried through the influence of parties interested in silver mines to keep up the price of the metal. As it led to the useless accumulation of a large stock of silver in the Treasury, President Cleveland, elected in 1892, secured its repeal.

¹ From the cave of Adullam in Palestine, to which, in the time of David, discontented men betook themselves —1 Samuel xxii 2

158 M JULES SIMON

This French statesman was born in 1814. After acting as a teacher for some time, he was invited to Paris by Victor Cousin, who secured for him a charge at the Normal School in that city. For a year he was supplementary lecturer on the History of Philosophy, after which he became principal lecturer. In 1839 he succeeded M. Cousin in the Philosophy course, and for 12 years lectured with great distinction. After the Revolution in 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and the following year he was elected a member of the Council of State. After Louis Napoleon became Emperor, the lectures of M. Simon on philosophy ceased, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Legislative Body, where he soon became chief of the Republican party. As an orator he ranked high, while he also proved himself an able political economist. In 1871 M. Thiers invited him to become Minister of Public Instruction, an office which he held till 1873. Under President Macmahon he became Premier in 1876, but he resigned the following year as the President censured him for wishing to concede more liberty to the press. On the death of M. Thiers in 1877, he was chosen to pronounce his funeral oration. In 1879 he vigorously opposed M. Ferry's bill for the suppression of the Jesuits. He has written a large number of works on philosophy, history, and political economy.



159 MR. SAMUEL SMITH (G. L.)

MR. SAMUEL SMITH was born in 1836. After receiving his education at the Edinburgh University, he removed to Liverpool, where he entered into business as a cotton merchant. During the cotton famine, caused about 1862 by the civil war in America, he visited India to obtain information about the supply of Indian cotton, and he made a second visit at a later period. He represented Liverpool in Parliament for 1882 to 1885. Since 1886 he has represented Flintshire. He has written *India Revisited*, and a work on the evidences of Christianity.

Mr Smith, Mr Caine, and Professor James Stuart, are earnest Christian men, who take a warm interest in India.



160 THE LATE RIGHT HON W H SMITH (C)

MR W H SMITH, born in 1825, was the son of Mr W H Smith, bookseller, publisher, and news agent. He was educated at Tavistock Grammar School, and in due time admitted into his father's firm. In 1865 he unsuccessfully contested Westminster in the Conservative interest, but in 1868 he defeated his former opponent, Mr John Stuart Mill, and he continued till his death one of the members for London. From 1874 till 1877 he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, after which he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. On the defeat of the Conservatives in 1880, he went out of office, but in 1885, on their return to power, he became Secretary of State for War, to which he was re-appointed in Lord Salisbury's second administration. When the Ministry was reconstructed on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr Smith became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. He fell a martyr to his zeal in the public service. His great business capacities, his sound sense, and high personal character, made him deservedly esteemed by all.



161 EARL SPENCER, K G (G L)

THE RIGHT HON JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, 5th Earl, was born in 1835. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He was Member of Parliament for a few months, till he succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1857. In 1868 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and retained the office till the fall of the Gladstone ministry in 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office in 1880, he was appointed Lord President of the Council. When Earl Cowper resigned in 1882, he was re-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He arrived in Dublin on the day in which Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr T A Burke, the Under-Secretary, were assassinated close to Dublin Castle. Assisted by the new Chief Secretary, Mr Trevelyan, Earl Spencer laboured zealously to restore law and order throughout the country, and stood manfully at his post until the fall of the ministry in 1885. On Mr Gladstone's return to office the following year, Earl Spencer became for the second time Lord President of the Council. He adopted Home Rule opinions, and vigorously supported Mr Gladstone's Irish measures. At the change of ministry in 1892, he became First Lord of the Admiralty.



From a photo by A. Sturges of Lincoln

162 THE LATE RIGHT HON EDWARD STANHOPE, M P (C)

MR STANHOPE, the second son of the 5th Earl, was born in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1862. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and elected M P for Mid-Lancashire, which he represented till 1885, when he was elected for another division of the county. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1875 to 1878, Under-Secretary for India from 1878 to 1880. During part of 1885 he was Vice-President of the Council of Education, and President of the Board of Trade till 1886. In Lord Salisbury's ministry of 1886, he was appointed Secretary for the Colonies, he was transferred to the War Office in 1887, which he held till 1892. He died recently.

163 THE RIGHT HON JAMES STANSFELD, M P (G L)

MR STANSFELD, born in 1820, was educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL B He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1840. In 1859 he was elected one of the members for Halifax as an advanced Liberal. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1863, but resigned the following year on account of his intimacy with the conspirator, Mazzini For a few months in 1866 he acted as Under-Secretary of State for India After holding some other offices, he was in 1878 appointed the first President of the Local Government Board, and held that post till Mr Gladstone went out of office in 1874 He supported Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and in 1886, on the resignation of Mr Chamberlain, was re-appointed President of the Local Government Board He is chiefly known for his opposition to the Contagious Diseases Act, and his support of woman's suffrage

164 THE LATE SIR J F STEPHEN, D C L

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, eldest son of the late Right Hon Sir James Stephen, was born in London in 1829 He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1852, and two years later he was called to the bar He became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and acted as Counsel in some important cases In 1869 he succeeded Sir H S Maine as Legal Member of the Governor-General of India's Council During the three years he held this office, he zealously sought to consolidate Indian law After his return to England, he was appointed by the Inns of Court Professor of Common Law In 1879 he was made a Judge of the High Court He died in 1894 He is the author of some very valuable legal works, as, *A Digest of the Law of Evidence*, *A Digest of the Criminal Law*, *A History of the Criminal Law of England*, &c His *Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Blyah Impey*, corrects the serious mistakes in Macaulay's account of the case.

165 MR WHITLEY STOKES, C S I, D C L, LL D.

MR W. STOKES, born in Dublin in 1830, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin He was Reporter to the High Court of Madras, 1863-4 Subsequently he was Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General from 1877 to 1882 He was President of the Indian Law Commission, and draughtsman of the present Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure In 1868 he originated the scheme for collecting and cataloguing the Sanskrit MSS

preserved in India. He has published *The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governors-General of India*, *The Anglo-Indian Codes*, and several other works on law.

Mr Stokes is also a distinguished Celtic scholar, and is the author of several philological publications.

166 LIEUT -GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY, R E

GENERAL STRACHEY, born in 1817, was educated at Addiscombe Military Academy, and in 1836 entered the Corps of Bombay Engineers, from which, not long afterwards, he was transferred to the Bengal Engineers. He was employed on irrigation works for several years in the North-West Provinces. He served in the Sikh war, and was present at the battles of Aliwal and Soobraon. In 1857 he became Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, in 1858, Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, in 1862, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and in 1866, Inspector-General of Irrigation. In 1869 he was appointed Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council. He originated the decentralisation of the finances of India, and encouraged Government to borrow on a large scale to carry out railway and irrigation works. With him also originated the narrow gauge railway system, the advantages of which are disputed. On leaving India in 1878, he was appointed Inspector-General of railway materials and stores at the India Office. In 1877 he was sent out to arrange for the purchase by Government of the East India Railway. In 1878-79 he was a member of the Governor-General's Council, and presided over the Famine Commission. On his return to England in 1879, he was re-appointed to the Council of India, from which post he retired in 1889, and became chairman of the East Indian Railway Company. With his brother, Sir John Strachey, formerly Lieut -Governor of the North-West Provinces, he is the author of *The Finances and Public Works of India*. The Strachey brothers, both able men, have exerted a considerable influence on Indian administration.



167 PROFESSOR JAMES STUART, LL D (G L)

PROFESSOR STUART, born in 1843, was educated at St Andrew's University and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1866 he graduated as third Wrangler. In 1875 he was appointed the first Professor of Mechanism and applied Mechanics in the University of Cambridge—an office which he continues to hold. In 1884 he entered Parliament as the successor to Professor Fawcett, and he is still one of the members for London.

Professor Stuart has taken an active part in the promotion of all branches of education. He originated the Cambridge University Extension System, the Ladies' Lectures, and the Cambridge Higher Examination for Women. Technical education he aided by founding extensive workshops and drawing offices in the University of Cambridge.

He has been the warm friend of every movement for improving the condition of women, and raising the standard of public morals.



168 COUNT EDWARD FRANCIS JOSEPH TAAFE

This Austrian statesman, descended from a noble Irish family, was born at Prague in 1833, and was educated with the Emperor Francis Joseph. He entered the public service in 1857 as Secretary of the Hungarian Government, and was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 1863. In 1867 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior. At the end of 1869 he acted as Minister President, and in 1871 accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol. In 1880 he was summoned to form a new cabinet. He has shown great ability in mediating between conflicting creed and nationalities.

169 SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, G C S I, M P (C)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, born in 1826, was educated at Rugby and Haileybury College. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846 and rose rapidly. He became Secretary to Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, First Assistant to the Finance Minister, and Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. From 1868 to 1874 he was Foreign Secretary and Finance Minister of India. In 1874 he was appointed to superintend famine relief in Bengal. From 1875 to 1877 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during which he was created a baronet. In 1877 he was appointed Governor of Bombay. During the Afghan War of 1878-80, he rendered great assistance by pushing on the railway to Quetta, which at one time was constructed at the rate of a mile a day. In 1880 he resigned



to compete East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest, but he was defeated. In 1885, however, he was returned for South Worcestershire, which he represented till 1892, when he was elected for the Kingston Division of Surrey. Since 1885 he has been a member of the London School Board. He is the author of *India in 1880*, *Men and Events of my Time in India*, *Oriental Experience*, *Palestine Illustrated*, &c



170 M KOLOMAN TISZA

This statesman, late Prime Minister of Hungary, was born in 1830, and educated for the Civil Service. The Revolution of 1848 hindering his entrance into public life, he spent some years in travel. In 1859 he became first known as the advocate of religious liberty. In 1860 he obtained a seat in the Hungarian Parliament, and was recognised as leader of the Moderate Radicals. Uniting with Deak in 1875, he became Minister of the Interior and President of the Hungarian Cabinet. He displayed great financial skill, and supported the foreign policy of Count Andrassy. For a few weeks in 1878 he was out of office, but he resumed it before the meeting of the Hungarian Parliament. For several years he managed that somewhat turbulent assembly with great skill. In 1890 he resigned.

171 THE LATE SIR CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN, BART

Several years have passed since the death of Sir Charles Trevelyan, but he deserves notice from the influence he exerted during his lifetime. He was born in 1807, and educated at Haileybury with a view to entering the Civil Service of the East India Company. For a few years he was employed in India while his future brother-in-law, Lord Macaulay, was Law Member. Up to



this period, the instruction in Government Colleges had been largely oriental, the text-books being in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian. Probably Dr Duff was at the bottom of the movement in favour of English education, but it was warmly taken up by Messrs Trevelyan and Macaulay. The Minute of the latter caused a revolution in Government education. On Mr Trevelyan's return to England, he was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Treasury, where he was instrumental in carrying out several reforms. In 1859 he was for a short time, Governor of Madras, but he was recalled for publicly opposing the levying of certain new taxes. From 1862 to 1865 he was Finance Minister in India. In 1874 he was made a baronet. In India, besides his service to the cause of education, he was the chief instrument in securing the abolition of transit and town duties. In England he aided greatly in putting an end to the purchase system in the army.* He died in 1886, aged 79.

* Formerly military rank could be purchased. Rich men, though inefficient officers, could rise, while able poor men were not promoted.



172. THE RIGHT HON SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART,
M P (G L)

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, born in 1838, is the only son of the late Sir C E Trevelyan, an Indian Civilian. His mother was the sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in classics. In 1865 he was elected for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest, and for the Border Burghs three years later. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in Mr Gladstone's ministry in 1868, but resigned in 1870 on a question connected with the Education bill. In 1880 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and held the office until his appointment, after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish in 1882, as Chief Secretary for Ireland. This trying office he filled with courage and zeal till 1884, when he joined the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1885 he became Secretary for Scotland under Mr Gladstone, but resigned the following year on account of his disapproval of the Home Rule Bill. His opposition on this point was overcome, and in 1892 he joined the 4th Gladstone ministry as Secretary for Scotland. In

1887, he was elected one of the members for Glasgow, which he still represents. He is author of *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, *The Early Times of Charles James Fox*, and of some other minor works.

173 M. C. TRICOUPIΣ.

M CHARILAOS TRICOUPIΣ, son of a Greek diplomatist, was born in 1832. Having studied law at Paris, he was called to the bar at Athens. In 1852 he was appointed *attaché* to the London Legation, and in 1863 he was made its head. Two years later he conducted the negotiations with England for the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and in 1866 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. After having twice acted as President of the Council, he again formed a ministry in 1881, but had speedily to resign as his policy was considered by the Greeks too pacific. From 1882 to 1885 he was again Prime Minister. His successor, M Delyannis, was so bent on war with Turkey, that the other European Powers had to send a fleet. On the resignation of M Delyannis, M Tricoupis was again called upon to form a ministry. M Tricoupis is the leading Greek statesman of the time.



174. HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE MARQUIS TSENG.

This Chinese diplomatist, born in 1836, is the son of Marquis Tseng Kwo-fan, who, in his time, took an important part in public affairs. He early entered the diplomatic service, in which he was instructed by his father and cousin Kwo Ta-jen. In 1878 he succeeded the latter as minister to the Courts of London, Paris, and St Petersburg. He was sent to St Petersburg to negotiate the return of the province of Kulja which had been occupied by the Russians. A treaty was arranged by which Russia ceded the northern part of the province, receiving in exchange 50 lakhs of roubles,

equal to about 25 lakhs of Rupees During the French seizure of Tonquin, he made several unsuccessful attempts to effect an accommodation In 1885 he signed an important opium convention with Lord Salisbury In 1886 he was succeeded by Liu-ta-jin. He died in 1890, aged 54.

175. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.

This Canadian statesman was born in Nova Scotia in 1821. He was educated in Edinburgh as a surgeon, and was the first President of the Canadian Medical Association. Entering politics, he rose in 1864 to be Prime Minister of his native province, an office which he held till 1867, when the British North American Provinces were united—a measure of which he had been a strong advocate From 1870 to 1872 he was President of the Privy Council of Canada, next, Minister of Inland Revenue and Minister of Customs He resigned office with Sir John Macdonald in 1873, on whose return to power in 1878 he was appointed Minister of Public Works, and in 1879 Minister of Railways and Canals He took the chief part in advocating the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway After representing Nova Scotia in Parliament for 32 years, he was appointed in 1884 High Commissioner for Canada in London In 1889 he was nominated one of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries to Washington on the Fisheries Conference, and he carried a Bill through the Canadian Parliament for the ratification of the Treaty In 1888 he was created a baronet He is LL.D of Cambridge, and D C L of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, where he received his general education.

176. THE LATE M WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON

This French statesman and diplomatist was born in Paris in 1826. His father was an Englishman who settled in France as a cotton manufacturer, and afterwards became a French subject. After some years study in Paris, he was sent to Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, with high honours, in 1849 He also distinguished himself in athletic sports Soon after leaving the University, he returned to France, married, and engaged in business His leisure time he devoted to antiquarian researches To study ancient coins and inscriptions, he visited different parts of Asiatic Turkey In 1865 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres In 1871 he was sent as a representative to the National Assembly, in which he cordially supported the Republican policy of M Thiers In 1873 he was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in room of M. Jules



Simon, but he held the office only 5 days as M Thiers resigned. In 1876 he was elected a Senator, and the same year he was re-appointed Minister of Public Instruction. During the administrations which rapidly succeeded one another, he was thrice minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1883 he was appointed ambassador to England, an office which he held for several years. He died in 1894.

177 THE HON JOHN WANAMAKER

MR WANAMAKER was born at Philadelphia, United States, in 1839. After attending the public schools for a few years, at the age of 13, on the death of his father, he had to seek employment. When 23 years of age he had saved money enough to open, with his brother-in-law, a clothing store, under the name of Wanamaker and Brown. It was well managed and profitable, other departments were added till it became the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. Since the death of Mr Brown in 1868, it has been conducted by Mr Wanamaker under his own name. Mr Wanamaker is a zealous republican, and partly on account of his business capacity he was in 1889 appointed Postmaster-General in General Harrison's administration. He is warmly interested in Sunday Schools, and contributes liberally to charitable objects.

178. SIR W WEDDERBURN, BART. (G L)

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, born in 1838, was educated at the Edinburgh University. In 1859 he entered the Bombay Civil Service. In 1880 he succeeded his brother as 4th baronet. In 1885 he was Acting Judge of the High Court, Bombay, and the following year Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. He was President of the Fifth Indian National Congress held in 1889. In 1893 he was elected M. P. for Banffshire. He has taken a warm interest in Indian affairs.

179. LORD WENLOCK, (L)

HIS EXCELLENCY BEILBY LAWLEY, 3rd Lord Wenlock, born in 1849, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1872 he married Lady Constance Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood. In 1880 he was elected member for Chester, but was subsequently unseated on petition. He took an active part in local affairs as Chairman of the County Council, Colonel of Volunteers, &c. In 1884 he visited India, where he spent six months, partly in hunting, going as far as Kashmir and Ladak. Although a Liberal, he was appointed Governor of Madras by Lord Salisbury in 1890, in succession to Lord Connemara.



180 THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K G (U L)

HIS GRACE HUGH LUFUS GROSVENOR, 1st Duke of Westminster, was born in 1825. As Lord Grosvenor he was M P for Chester from 1847 to 1869, when he entered the House of Peers as Marquis of Westminster. In 1874, under the Disraeli ministry, he was created a Duke. His Grace is one of the richest men in the world. He possessed a considerable amount of land in London.

in which houses were afterwards built. Large ground rents thus accrue to him. Occasionally he makes liberal donations to benevolent objects



181 THE RIGHT HON SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF (C)

SIR HENRY WOLFF, born in Malta in 1830, is son of the eminent missionary and traveller, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff. His father was of Jewish descent, but his mother was English. He was educated at Rugby, and entered the Foreign Office in 1846. From 1852 to 1856 he was an attaché at Florence. After acting as Private Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was in 1858 appointed Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, and held that office till they were transferred to Greece in 1864. In 1874 he entered Parliament in the Conservative interest. In 1878 he was appointed to represent England in the preparation of a constitution for Eastern Roumelia, for which service he was knighted. In 1885 he was sent as an Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan on Egyptian affairs. In 1888 he was appointed minister to the Court of Persia. He accompanied the Shah on his visit to England, and returned to Teheran in 1889.



182 THE RIGHT HON BARON HENRY DE WORMS, M P (C)

BARON DE WORMS, third son of the late Baron, was born in London in 1840. He was educated in Paris and at King's College, London. In 1863 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and practised as a barrister for three years. In 1880 he was elected member for Greenwich, which he represented till 1885, when he became one of the members for Liverpool. In both Lord Salisbury's administrations he held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1888 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and continued in office till the fall of the Salisbury ministry in 1892. He is author of *The Earth and its Mechanism*, *England's Policy in the East*, and some other works.

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